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HARRIS

RURAL ANNUAL

for
1894

JOSEPH HARRIS & CO.
MORETON FARM
MONROE CO. N.Y.



OUR SPECIALTIES:

Nitrate of Soda and other Fertilizers, see page 67.

Plants, Small Fruits and Roses, see page 60.

Asparagus Roots, see pages 11 and 13.

Seed Potatoes, see page 30.

Fertilizers for Lawns, see page 68.

Pekin Ducks, see page 69.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

We have a large and very fine flock of pure bred Cotswold Sheep. A good Cotswold Ram will improve a flock of common Sheep more than any other breed. Prices and particulars on Application.

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HARRIS' RURAL ANNUAL

FOR 1894.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH HARRIS CO.,

MORETON FARM, (NEAR ROCHESTER,) N. Y.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF THE BEST

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Our Fifteenth Annual Catalogue.

It gives us pleasure to present this, our Fifteenth Annual Catalogue, to our friends and customers, many of whom have received one every year since we first issued a catalogue.

It has always been our aim to not only furnish our customers with the very best Seeds, Plants, etc., but to give them, through our Rural Annuals, the benefit of our experience and the experience of others in the best and most improved methods of cultivating, harvesting and storing the different farm and garden crops. We feel sure that our efforts in this line have been appreciated from the many kind letters we have received from our customers.

Living as we do on a large farm, with farming, gardening and fruit growing going on all around us, we have a better opportunity of observing and improving methods of cultivation, etc., than many others in the business.

MORETON FARM.

"Moreton Farm," which is now also the name of our postoffice, is a farm of 250 acres, situated about five miles from Rochester, N. Y., which is one of the largest and most celebrated nursery and seed growing centers in this country. With a postoffice and money order office on our own grounds, and a railroad station and express office within a short distance, we are able not only to raise seeds and plants very advantageously, but also to receive and dispatch orders with the greatest promptness.

THE POTATO CROP.

In this part of the country, and we believe it is true of many other places, the potato crop was a very small one this year. This was largely due to a severe drought during June and July. We know of one instance where potatoes were covered with a coverer but were not rolled afterwards, failed to come up in many places for want of moisture. Other places where the potatoes were planted in the same way but rolled as soon as covered, came up well and gave a fair crop.

We had a field planted with Monroe Seedling and Green Mountain Potatoes, and fertilized with 350 lbs. superphosphate, 200 lbs. nitrate of soda, and 100 lbs. muriate of potash per acre, applied in the rows and cultivated in before the potatoes were planted, that yielded 300 bushels per acre of Monroe Seedlings and 280 bushels of Green Mountains per acre. This shows that even in as unfavorable a season as the past one, liberal fertilizing and good cultivation will produce a paying crop. There are few crops that will give better returns for good seed, good fertilizer and enough of it, and good cultivation than the potato. Given these, a crop of potatoes will, at present prices (50 cents per bushel) bring in more actual profit per acre than almost any other farm crop.

CABBAGE AS A FARM CROP.

Cabbage can be much more easily grown than many believe and are often a very profitable crop. In this neighborhood large quantities are raised every year. Many farmers put in from ten to thirty acres, and even more, and find a ready market for their Cabbage at profitable prices.

By using good seed of good varieties (we use Harris' Short Stem and Succession for our main crop) and proper fertilizers and giving good cultivation 4500 marketable heads of cabbage can easily be raised on an acre. A fair average price in this vicinity is 3 cents per head delivered on cars at nearest railway station. This brings in \$135.00 per acre. The cost of planting, fertilizer, cultivating, etc., is not more than \$50.00 per acre, leaving a net profit of \$85.00 per acre.

We raised this year a fine crop of Harris' Short Stem and Succession Cabbage. The plants were set out between June 20th and July 1st. The Succession at the latter date. After the plants were set out a mixture of two parts superphosphate and one part nitrate of soda was applied at the rate of about one ounce or a small handful per plant and cultivated in. The result was a large crop of very fine cabbages.

We raise cabbage principally for seed and select the very best for this purpose and feed out to our Cotswold sheep any that are at all inferior. When the poor or immature cabbages can be used in this way it is hardly possible to lose money on this crop.

CURRENTS A PAYING CROP.

We are among the few who raise currants in any quantity in the vicinity of Rochester. We have about 3 acres in bearing and have had for the last two years over 15,000 lbs. of currants each year. We usually have no difficulty in obtaining 5 cents per lb. for them and get them picked for 1 cent per lb. This nets us \$600 for the three acres. The cost of cultivation is not heavy, nearly all the work being done with the horse. We fertilize the bushes every year with superphosphate, nitrate soda and potash and keep the bushes well pruned.

There is almost always a good demand for currants in the small towns and cities, where very remunerative prices are often obtained for the fruit.

There is a great opportunity for anyone living near a market of this kind to make a very respectable sum each year from a few hundred well cultivated currant bushes. There certainly is no crop on our farm that pays better.

NEW VARIETIES.

Hundreds of so-called new varieties of vegetables, plants and flowers are introduced every year. Very few of these prove to be in any way superior to varieties already in common use. In order not to disappoint our customers by sending them an inferior variety for a new and improved one, we try all that are offered, and many more besides, and only include in our catalogue those that are better than the varieties we already have. In the case of most vegetables, a well bred and carefully grown strain of a standard variety is almost always superior to a new variety, the type of which is often very imperfectly fixed, and which consequently varies greatly in size, shape or quality.

We take great pains to grow and obtain the very best strains of all the varieties we catalogue. We think that in this way we please our customers better than by offering them a large number of new varieties each year that are really no improvement over the other varieties, but on which we could make more money.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT-BED.

Select the place where the hot-bed is to be. It should have a southern exposure and be sheltered from the winds. Draw the manure and make a heap near this place—make the heap about five feet wide and five feet high, building it square on the sides and flat on the top. Make it any desired length. We are not now speaking of the hot-bed itself, but merely of getting the dung ready to make the hot-bed. Such a heap as we have described will make a good hot-bed the length of the heap.

As soon as the heap is heating rapidly in the center, make your hot-bed. It is not necessary to have a pit. The hot-bed can be made on the surface of the ground. Stake off the ground a foot larger on all sides than the frame or frames you intend to use. Take the manure from the fermenting heap alongside and place a forkful at each stake and along the whole outside of the bed. Then fill in the whole space with manure, and repeat the process adding layer after layer until you reach the desired height. But be very careful to break up any or all lumps that may be in the manure, and especially be careful to distribute the hot or fermenting portions evenly through the bed. If the manure is very hot, tread the bed down solid; if it has only just started to heat, the less treading the better. In the latter case, as soon as the bed is finished put on the frame and sash, but do not put any dirt on top. If the nights are cold, cover the sash with mats or bags and place manure round the outside of the frame to exclude the cold air, and make everything as snug as possible. The object is to retain any heat that may be generated by fermentation. The warmer you can keep the bed, the more rapidly will the manure ferment. If portions of the manure get hot while other parts are still cold and dormant, "transplant" some of this hot manure into holes made in the cold parts of the bed. They will grow and gradually extend, producing a uniform heat all through the manure. When this is the case tread down the bed and even it off, and then cover with soil about six inches deep. Keep the sash closed and do not sow the seed till the soil is thoroughly warm throughout, and the weed seeds it contains have started to grow. Then take off the sash and hoe and rake the soil thoroughly, exposing it to the fresh air, and let all the gases and steam escape. The soil should not be hotter than 80° or 85°.

Soil for a Hot-bed.—Select muck, or the dryest, sandiest soil you can find. Run it through a sieve—the largest you have at first, and as the soil gets dryer a finer one. We have found the addition of dried and sifted Sphagnum moss to the soil very advantageous. Put in enough to make the soil light and spongy, then press it down firm. The moss retains water, and roots spread rapidly through the moss, so that when the plants are transplanted there will be a quantity of roots adhering to the soil. After the soil is put on the bed, sow broadcast a handful of superphosphate to each frame, raking it thoroughly into the soil. After the plants are up, water with a solution of one teaspoonful of nitrate of soda to a gallon of water.

Sowing the Seed.—Mark off rows about an inch apart and just deep enough to retain the seed, or sow broadcast. Press the seed firmly into the soil with a flat trowel, and cover if necessary with a little fine soil, or better still, dried and sifted moss. The moss should be from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep. It is especially valuable in preventing the soil from getting hard by constant watering.

HOW TO ORDER.

1st. Please Use the Order Sheet that will be found attached to this catalogue.

2d. Fill In Your Name, Post-Office, County and State, and if you wish any of the order to be sent by express or freight, give your nearest express office or railway depot.

3d. At the Prices Given in the body of the catalogue we deliver the seeds to you either by mail or express free of extra charge. If you wish the seeds sent by freight or express not prepaid, order at wholesale prices which will be found on pages 37 and 38. We have to charge from 8c. to 10c. per lb. more for seeds that we send by mail or express prepaid, than we do where the purchaser pays the express or freight charges, so there is often a great saving in having the seeds come by freight or express not prepaid. This of course only applies to packages of a considerable weight.

4th. Please Do Not order at wholesale rates when you wish the seeds sent by mail as we cannot afford to pay the postage on seeds that are ordered at these rates, and must necessarily delay the order until we can get instruction from the purchaser.

5th. How to Send Money.—The money must in all cases accompany the order. We will assume all the risk of the money reaching us if it is sent in the form of a post-office money order, express money order, draft on New York, or in a registered letter, to the amount of \$10.00 or to the amount of \$1.00 in an ordinary letter. *Fractions of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.*

O. Money Orders should be made payable at Moreton Farm, N. Y. (Not New York City.)

6th. Seeds by Express C. O. D.—If one-third the amount of the order is sent we will forward the seeds by express and collect the balance on delivery. We cannot send anything by *freight* C. O. D. except by making sight drafts which involves a good deal of trouble, both for ourselves and the purchaser.

7th. Discounts on Large Orders.—On all orders for seed or books amounting to **\$10.00** we allow a discount of 10 per cent. or on an order amounting to **\$20.00** or over a discount of 15 per cent. We allow this discount whether the seeds are for yourself or for clubs.

8th. Club Orders.—A great many of our customers ask their friends to join with them in sending for our seeds. They do this because they know our seeds are good. Some of our friends who get up the club apologize because the order is not as large as they hoped to make it, no matter how small it is we are glad to get it and will take pains to fill it to your satisfaction and the satisfaction of your friends. We allow a discount on all club orders, however small, of 5 per cent. or if the order amounts to \$10.00, 10 per cent., or if the order amounts to \$20.00, 15 per cent.

9th. Club Orders by Mail.—If you send us the names and post-office address of the different members of the club, the seeds will be sent separately, directly by mail, to each member of the club; but if they are ordered by express or freight they will be done up in separate parcels, with the name of the person for whom they are intended written on the parcel. And the whole will be put in a box and sent to the person who gets up the club. It should be remembered that those who order by mail must pay mail rates, while those ordering by express need send only our wholesale price as given on pages 37 and 38.

10th. When Seeds Are Ordered by Freight and there are a few seeds that you want early for a hot-bed, you had better order the seeds for the hot-bed by mail. The postage is very little.

Market Gardeners frequently write out a list of seeds, books, fertilizers, plants, implements, &c., that they want and ask us to attach prices at which we will send them and return the list to them. We are always glad to do this.

BOOKS,

SENT PREPAID BY MAIL AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

TALKS ON MANURES.

BY JOSEPH HARRIS, M. S.

New Edition, with New Matter, and an Additional Chapter Written Especially for this Book by Sir JOHN B. LAWES, Bart. Price, \$1.75.

Gardening for Young and Old. By Joseph Harris.	\$1 25
"Harris on the Pig." New edition (1889).	1 50
Nitrate of Soda as a Manure. By Joseph Harris.	10
Asparagus Culture. (Flex. Cloth).	50
Armsby's Manual of Cattle Feeding.	1 75
Barry's Fruit Garden. By P. Barry. (New edition).	2 00
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing.	1 00
Broom Corn and Brooms. Paper.	50
Brill's Cauliflowers.	20
Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture.	75
Chemistry of the Farm. By R. Warington.	1 00
Coburn's Swine Husbandry. (New Edition).	1 75
Dairyman's Manual. Just published. Stewart.	2 00
Ensilage and the Silo. Experience of fifty Farmers. Illustrated.	20
Fuller's Grape Culturist.	1 50
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist.	25
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist. New edition.	1 50
Farm Appliances.	1 00
Farm Conveniences.	1 50
Fences, Gates and Bridges.	1 00
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture. (New edition).	60
Flax Culture. Several prize essays by practical Growers.	30
French's Farm Drainage.	1 50
Fruit Culture and the Laying Out and Management of a Country Home. By W. C. Strong.	1 00
Gardening for Profit. By P. Henderson.	2 00
Gregory on Cabbages.	30
Gregory on Carrots, Mangold Wurzel, etc.	30
Gregory on Fertilizers.	40
Gregory on Squashes.	30
Gregory on Onion Raising.	30
Harland's Farming with Green Manure.	1 00
Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation.	4 00
How to Handle and Educate Vicious Horses.	50
Hop Culture. Edited by Dr. Thurber. (New edition).	30
How Crops Grow. Prof. S. W. Johnson. (New edition).	2 00
How Crops Feed. Prof. S. W. Johnson.	2 00
Horticulturalists Rule Book. By L. H. Bailey. (Paper)	60

Address,

The Rose, Its Cultivation and Varieties. By H. B. Ellwanger.	\$1 25
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.	1 50
Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow.	1 50
Jones' Peanut Plant. (Paper).	50
Keeping One Cow. (New edition).	1 00
Miles' Stock Breeding.	1 50
Meech's Quince Culture.	1 00
Martin's Hog-Raising and Pork-Making.	40
Mushrooms, How to Grow Them. By Wm. Falconer.	1 50
New American Farm Book. By L. F. Allen.	2 50
Onions, How to Raise Them Profitably.	20
Our Farm of Four Acres.	30
Profits in Poultry.	1 00
Randall's Practical Shepherd.	2 00
Stewart's Feeding Animals.	2 00
Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.	35
Silos, Ensilage and Silage. By Dr. M. Miles. (New)	1 50
Spraying Crops. Why, When and How to do it. By Prof. Clarence M. Weed. (Paper).	50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual. (New edition).	1 50
Thomas' Farm Implements and Machinery. (New and revised edition). An excellent book.	1 50
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist. (New edition).	2 00
Truck Farming at the South. By Dr. A. Oemler.	1 50
Tobacco Culture.	25
Tuberous Begonia. Culture and Management.	20
Ten Acres Enough.	1 00
Tim Bunker's Papers, or Yankee Farming.	1 50
The American Merino for Wool and Mutton.	1 50
The Soil of the Farm.	1 00
The Cauliflower. By A. H. Crozier. (Cloth).	1 00
Ville's High Farming without Manure.	25
Waring's Sanitary Condition in City and Country Dwellings.	50
Weld's and Others A B C of Agriculture.	50
Yount and Skinner on the Horse.	1 75

At the prices annexed, any of the above books will be sent prepaid by mail to any address.

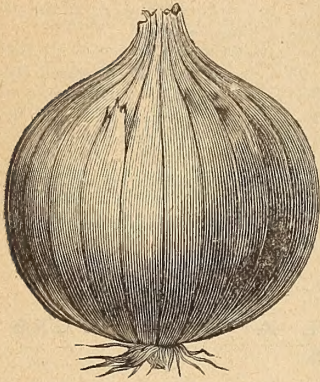
JOSEPH HARRIS CO.,

MORETON FARM, MONROE CO., N. Y.

Novelties and Varieties of Special Merit.

WE do not catalogue a new variety of vegetables or flowers because it is new, but because it possesses some superiority over the varieties we already have. We try all the new varieties, and if we find one that is better than the old varieties we offer it to our customers.

Of the following varieties some are new and others are especially fine strains of older varieties. We can recommend them all as the best of their class.



EARLY SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE ONION. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., pkt. 10c.

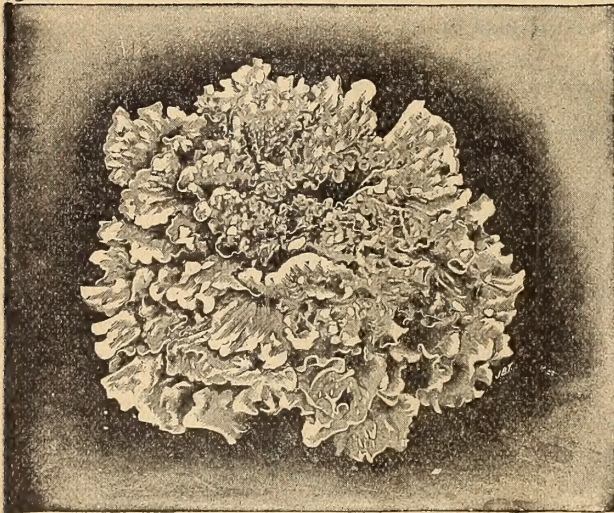
EARLY SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE ONION.

The Southport Red Globe has long been considered the best Red Globe Onion. Its large size, perfect globe shape, and first keeping qualities, make it a very desirable variety. Its only fault was its lateness.

The new Early Southport Red Globe possesses all the valuable qualities of the older variety and has the additional merit of being *much earlier*. It will mature as early as Yellow Globe Danvers or Red Weathersfield, and is a far handsomer onion than the latter. We are able to offer the seed this year at a very low price for a new variety. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt., 10c.

BREAD STONE TURNIP.

This is without exception the best table turnip we have ever eaten. When cooked it is almost as dry and sweet as a good squash. It belongs to the Ruta Baga or Swede turnip class, but is smaller and earlier than ordinary Ruta Bagas. It can be sown at any time from the first of July to the first of August. It is in good edible condition in November, and will keep perfectly fresh and good all winter. A valuable acquisition. Do not fail to try it. Per lb. 90c.,



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.



DENVER MARKET LETTUCE.

DENVER MARKET LETTUCE.

This new Lettuce is remarkable in the fact that its leaves are curled like a Savoy Cabbage, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It also forms good large heads of excellent quality, crisp and tender. It is well worth raising. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

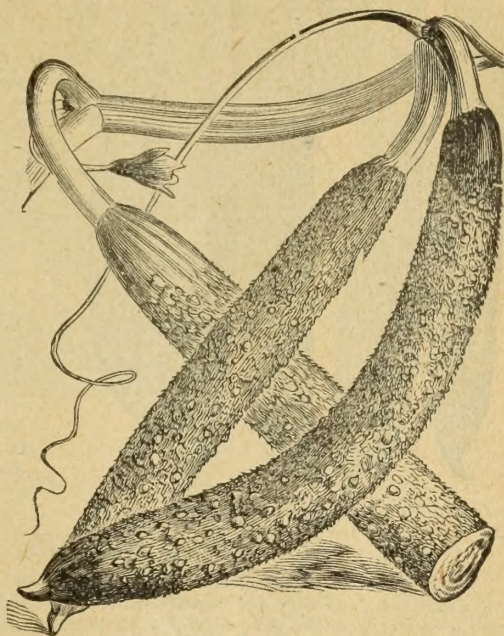
The more we see of this Lettuce the better we like it. It is not only a valuable variety for growing under glass, but it is one of the best for out-door culture. It will stand longer without going to seed than almost any other variety, and improves in quality as it gets older. The mid-rib of each leaf grows very large, gets perfectly white and is very crisp and tender. This is a great point in its favor, for the outside of the leaves can be cut off and only the middle part and the rib used, when it makes a most delicious salad. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

NEW GIANT WHITE CUCUMBER.

This is the most interesting and attractive Cucumber we have ever grown. Imagine a cucumber ten inches in circumference, twenty inches long and perfectly straight, the same size its whole length, and *perfectly pure white*, and you will have an idea of this variety. When about a foot long the Cucumbers are in fine condition for slicing. They are remarkably solid. There is hardly any seed cavity. Their beautiful pure white color makes them very attractive on the table, and their quality is so superior that when you have once tasted them you will want a second dish. This Cucumber requires very rich land and good cultivation to grow in perfection. But when given good, rich land and proper care it will produce wonderful results. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



NEW GIANT WHITE CUCUMBER.



PARIS PICKLING CUCUMBER.

PARIS PICKLING CUCUMBER.

A Very Long, Slender, Dark Green Variety—The Best of all Cucumbers for Pickles.

This variety of Cucumber will grow four to six inches long, and not be larger around than your little finger, at this size it is perfectly solid and very crisp and in just the right state for pickles. The Cucumbers are very dark green, and this fact together with their fine quality and unique appearance is sure to make them very popular for pickles. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATO.

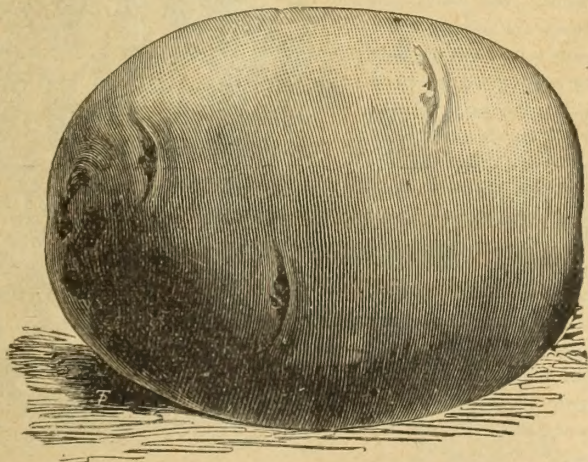
If you wish potatoes of the finest quality, potatoes that will cook dry and mealy and as white as snow, plant the Green Mountain. They are not only of extra fine quality, but they yield well. Our crop the past season turned out **280 bushels per acre**.

The potatoes are smooth, round and white, slightly flatted, and of good size and handsome appearance. Per bbl. \$4.00, bu. \$1.50, pk. 50c.

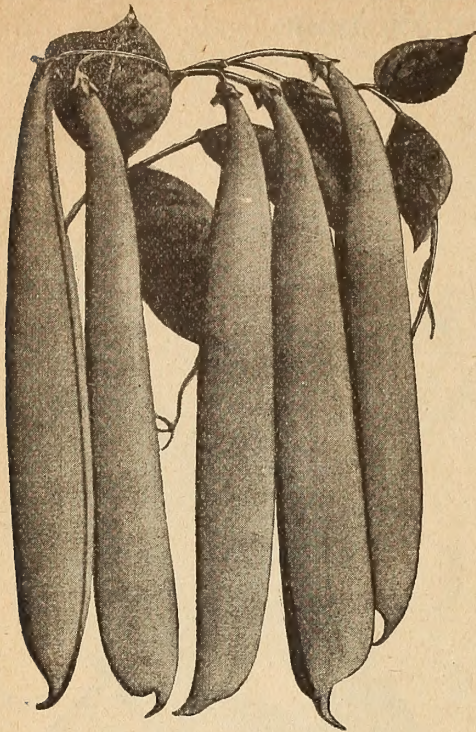
MONROE SEEDLING POTATO

We had a large crop of these potatoes this year. Although it was a very unfavorable season for potatoes, many fields only yielding from 30 to 50 bushels per acre; the Monroe Seedling with us yielded **300 bushels per acre**.

The potatoes are long, perfectly white and smooth, and average very large with very few small ones. The quality is excellent for so large a potato. The vines are very vigorous. This is a money-making potato and will yield more bushels of good, white marketable potatoes per acre than almost any variety we know of. Per bbl. \$3.75, bu. \$1.40, pk 45c.



GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATO.



SCOTIA BEAN

SCOTIA BEAN.

We have the honor of being the original introducers of this remarkable bean which has won for itself only words of praise wherever tried. The pods are long, almost perfectly round and very solid, and are produced in great abundance. Its great merit lies in the delicious quality of the pods when cooked. It is the best string bean we have ever eaten. It is a pale bean but can be allowed to run on the ground. It should be planted in hills three feet apart. We print below an extract from a letter we received from one of our customers.

"Dear Sirs: * * * * * But of all the crops we have raised this year the Scotia beans beat them all. We planted them in hills with sweet corn and they completely monopolized the whole business. The beans just hung in bunches, and such beans to eat we never tasted. I sold a few in Carbondale, (Pa.,) and the only cry was for more.—L. N. Ayers."

Price by mail, per qt. 80c., pt. 45c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pkt 10c.

HEROINE PEA.

This is one of the best medium early peas we have yet grown. The vines are strong and vigorous, growing about two feet high. The pods, which are produced in great abundance are very large, being often 5 inches long and well filled with large, wrinkled peas which, when cooked, are of the very best quality. It is medium early, coming in after McLean's Little Gem and American Wonder. We advise everyone who wants a really good pea to sow at least a pint of the Heroine. Price, prepaid by mail, per qt., 60c., pt. 35c., pkt., 10c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

Henderson's Bush Lima Beans require no poles and can be planted in rows like common beans, and will yield an abundant supply of delicious Lima Beans from the time that they commence to bear until frost. They are at least two weeks earlier than the pole varieties. Select a good, rich, sandy loam soil and give the plants plenty of room. Say plant in rows three feet apart and drop a seed to each two inches of row. Plant as soon as danger from frost is over. Per qt., prepaid by mail, 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

This new bush Lima is destined to supersede the pole varieties almost entirely. It can be grown with no more trouble than the ordinary Snap Beans. The pods and beans are nearly, if not quite as large as the pole varieties, and mature about the same time, while Henderson's Bush Lima is two weeks earlier and has shorter vines than the Burpee Bush Lima, the superior size of the latter will recommend it to many. There is certainly no reason now why anyone with a garden cannot have this delicious vegetable in abundance. Price by mail per qt., \$1.00., pt., 55c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c., pkt., 10c.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

WARDWELL'S NEW KIDNEY WAX BEAN.**The Best Wax Bean.****WARDWELL'S NEW KIDNEY WAX BEAN.**

Our seed is pure, our own growth, crop of 1893. Price, post-paid, by mail; per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18c., pkt. 10c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax is by far the best, earliest and most productive variety of Wax Beans yet introduced. Many of the old varieties of Wax Beans are affected by scab or rust. With us, though we grow it largely, Wardwell's New Kidney Wax Bean is "rust proof." It is very early and remarkably productive. The vines grow vigorously and hold up the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, often measuring 8 inches, straight, thick, solid fleshed, tender, and especially for so early a bean, of the very highest quality. Plant on good rich soil, in rows not less than 20 inches apart and hold up the beans two inches apart in the rows. Keep entirely free from weeds and you will have an early crop of the very best of Wax Beans.

HARRIS' HALF-LONG CARROT.

We have made a specialty of this Carrot for many years and think that there is nothing better. The roots grow from six to eight inches long, only slightly smaller at the bottom than at the top, and so smooth and even that a heap of them looks as though each carrot was turned out of a mold. In soft land they can be pulled out without digging. They keep well and are sweet and nutritious. Every one who has horses or cows should raise a patch of these Carrots. They are the best thing to keep horses healthy in winter when there is no green food. They are also excellent for table use. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c. Mr. L. N. Chapin writes:

"NEW AUBURN, MINN., March 5, 1893.

This order will furnish seeds of Harris' Half-Long Carrot for four families, ordered from the showing of the crop (just immense) that I raised last year. It was the largest yield I ever got, owing to prime seed and a good season. I tell those persons and others that the Harris Co.'s Seeds can be depended on. With me they have given the best satisfaction every time. I am more than thankful for the efforts of the Company in that particular."

**HARRIS' HALF-LONG CARROT.****ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.**

This is the best variety of Cauliflower. It is sold under many different names by different seedsmen. It will form a large compact head of Cauliflower on almost every plant. We have grown it when not one plant in a hundred failed to head. For forcing early in the Spring it has no equal. It is equally good for out-door culture, and by sowing and planting at different times you can be sure of Cauliflower from July until severe frost stops its growth, and even after this, by digging up the plants and placing them in the cellar, you can have very good heads for several weeks. When well grown the heads are very large, white, compact, solid and of the very highest quality. If you like Cauliflower get half a dozen packets of Erfurt Earliest Dwarf and sow at different times from the middle of February till the first of July—or earlier or later in more southern latitudes. The seed for the main crop for fall use should be sown in this latitude about the last of June. The seed is so costly that market gardeners may not be willing to use it for the main crop, but the amateur gardener who wants to be sure of an abundant and regular supply of the very choicest Cauliflower need not trouble himself to sow any other variety. Price of Erfurt Earliest Dwarf Cauliflower Seed, just imported, per oz. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50, pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

**ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.**

THE BEST. CABBAGE.

HARRIS' SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD.

We have grown this Cabbage for over 20 years and constantly improve it. We wish our friends and customers could have seen the Cabbage we set out for seed. We had a large field of this Cabbage the Fall before and picked out the largest, solidest and best formed heads for seed, and fed the remainder to our sheep. The Cabbage were worth a good deal to us to feed so we could afford to select only the best for seed. To have a good crop of cabbage, more depends upon getting seed raised from good solid heads than anything else. You cannot expect to raise good heads of Cabbage from seed grown from poor, soft heads. Many seed growers set out for seed all the Cabbage they raise without much regard to whether they are good or bad—and consequently there is a great deal of poor cabbage seed sold.

Harris' Short Stem Cabbage grows to a large size. The heads are very solid, crisp and fine flavored. They will sell better in market than any other variety on account of their handsome appearance and fine quality. They will keep all winter and come out fresh and good in the Spring, when they often bring a high price. Our crop of this Cabbage the past season was magnificent, in spite of the severe drought. The heads were all very even in size, of fine shape and with few outside leaves. Nothing could be better. Per lb. \$2.75, ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



HARRIS' SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

"COUNTRY GENTLEMEN" SWEET CORN.

To those who appreciate good Sweet Corn the Country Gentlemen will prove a valuable acquisition. The ears are not as large as some varieties, but the kernels, which are arranged irregularly upon the cob, are very tender and deliciously sweet. The cob is small and the kernels very deep. The stalks often have three or more ears each, which more than makes up for the slight inferiority in the size of the ear. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., pkt. 10c., post paid.



"COUNTRY GENTLEMEN" SWEET CORN.

NEW WHITE CORY CORN.

There has always been some objection to the Cory Corn on account of its red color. We have now obtained a strain of this, the earliest Sweet Corn, that is perfectly white and possesses all the valuable characteristics of the older variety. Gardeners, we think, will not be slow in taking advantage of this improvement. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE.

We had a magnificent crop of Succession Cabbage this year. In a large field there were very few heads that were not marketable, and that would weigh under 5 lbs. In a good season and on good land, 4,500 good solid heads of this variety can be easily raised on an acre. The heads are of the drumhead type, very compact, with fine ribs and few outside leaves.

The Succession is medium early, following Henderson's Summer, and is a little larger than that variety. If set out in July it will make good sized solid heads for fall and winter use. Per lb. \$3.50, ¼ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

ETAMPES CABBAGE.

The Etampes is an early cabbage of very fine quality. The heads are quite large, pointed at the top and have few outside leaves. In a row of fifty plants in our test garden, every plant produced a fine large head, which, when cooked was pronounced to be the best flavored early cabbage we had.

The heads are not so hard and solid as the Early Jersey Wakefield, which might be an objection to it in our markets, but for home use it will be found excellent.

Price per lb. \$3.00, ¼ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



ETAMPES CABBAGE.

NEW EARLY WATER MELON.

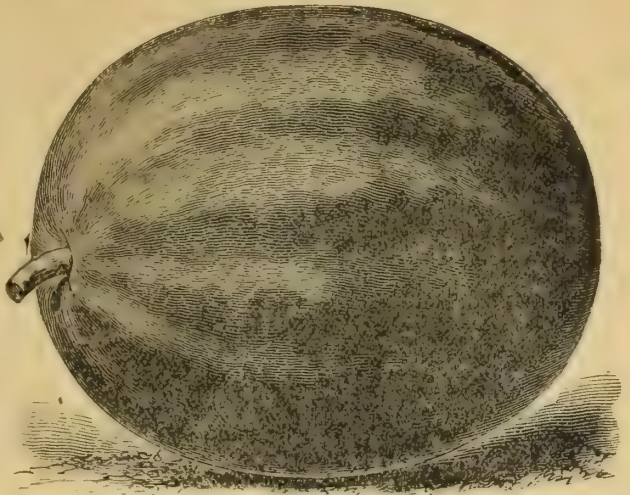
FORDHOOK EARLY.

Many people in the North have wished to raise water melons but have been prevented from doing so on account of the difficulty in getting them to ripen before frost destroys the vines. To these the Fordhook Early will be a boon. It is at least two weeks earlier than any other good large variety, while the quality is of the very best. The fruit is oval in shape, and grows to a large size. The flesh is a bright red, sweet, and fine flavored. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

PONDEROSA TOMATO.

"Henderson's No. 400."

This is probably the best advertised tomato that was ever introduced. It is a very large and solid variety but the tomatoes are somewhat irregular and do not ripen evenly, but when grown on a trellis so that the fruit will be held off the ground, some enormously large and very solid tomatoes can be obtained. It contains the fewest seeds of any variety we have ever seen. Price, per lb. \$2.50, oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.



FORDHOOK EARLY.

DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.



DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.

give perfect satisfaction. Per lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

This is one of our specialties and we feel proud of our strains of this variety. We have raised seed of this tomato for five years and have each year taken great pains to select the very finest fruit from plants that were the most productive and very dwarf, and thus have succeeded in obtaining the finest strain of this excellent variety in existence. The plants are so robust and stocky that they can be planted much nearer together than other varieties and as they are remarkably productive very large crops can be raised on little ground.

The tomatoes grow to a medium size, perfectly smooth and round, and ripen evenly all over and are solid and of very fine quality.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station made the following report of the seed of Dwarf Champion that they obtained of us:

"Dwarf Champion—Harris—By far the strongest and best strain of this variety we have ever grown, evidently produced by careful selection. Plants stocky. Fruit large for this variety, very smooth. Quite productive."

We recommend our customers to plant largely of this variety, either for home use or for market.

We have some very choice seed of our own growing, from selected fruits, crop of 1893, which we are sure will

EARLY RUBY TOMATO.

The EARLY RUBY is the best of all the very early varieties of Tomatoes. There may be varieties that will give an occasional ripe Tomato a few days earlier, but the Early Ruby ripens up its whole crop very early. The fruit is of good size and shape, being very much larger and smoother than any other extra early variety. Where the larger and later varieties will not ripen, our customers cannot do better than to plant the Early Ruby. At the Penn. Experiment Station the past season our strain of this variety produced the earliest ripe tomatoes of any variety tested. We have some unusually good seed of our own growth, crop of 1893. Price, per lb. \$3.50 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

IGNOTUM TOMATO.

The Best Market Variety in the World.

The Ignotum is a magnificent Tomato. The fruit is very large, solid and perfectly smooth and regular. The vines are strong growers and very productive. The fruit is bright red and of very handsome appearance and commands the highest price in market. We have been growing this variety for a number of years, selecting the largest and smoothest Tomatoes for seed each year and now have a strain that we are proud of. There was hardly an irregular Tomato in our whole field. We have a fine lot of seed saved from this crop, and offer it to our customers with perfect confidence that it will please them. Price, per lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

NEW THORNLESS NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. It is not only thornless, which is quite an advantage, but it possesses all the other requirements, such as earliness, prolificness, and large size and handsome shape of fruit, which go to make up a perfect egg plant. Per lb., \$5.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40, oz., 40c., pkt., 10c.

POTOMAC TOMATO.

The seed of this tomato was first sent to us by a friend in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in 1890.

We raised some tomatoes from the seed that summer and found that they possessed very decided merits, being large and productive and so solid that there was hardly any seed in them. Their only fault was that they were not perfectly smooth. Some plants produced smooth handsome fruit, and from these we saved the seed and sowed it in 1891. The results showed great improvements in regard to smoothness. We have selected the fruit in the same way each year since and have much improved the variety.

It is a variety that will be found especially valuable for home use where fine quality and productiveness are more essential than external appearance. Its solidity makes it especially fine for slicing and also for canning. We use this variety ourselves in preference to all others and can recommend it to our customers as a tomato of the finest quality.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in their Bulletin 79 of January, NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT, 1892, said of the Potomac Tomato, seed of which they obtained of us:

"Plants of medium size, foliage dark green, medium in ripening. Fruit large, very regular, one of the most productive kinds grown. In an ordinary season it would have been very near, if not at the head of the list. A very promising variety."

Mr. N. S. Barnum of Norfolk, Conn., writes: " * * * Just a line about that Potomac Tomato of yours; it is the best tomato I ever tested; fruit large, solid, having few seeds, and of most excellent flavor for eating."

Seed of our own growing, crop of 1893. Per oz. 75c., pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



HARRIS' WHITE PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.

In the Spring of 1892 one of our customers in Oswego, N. Y., sent us some very handsome White Purple Topped Ruta Bagas, saying that they were brought into market by a Scotch gardener, and that they were preferred to all other Ruta Bagas in the market.

They were such handsome turnips that we set them out and raised some seed from them. We sowed the seed last Spring and had a fine crop of very handsome turnips. They are as round as a ball, with very short necks and tops. Pure white on the bottom, with a purple top.

Our supply of seed is so small that we are only able to offer it by the packet. Per pkt. 15c.

NEW GIANT CROOK-NECKED SQUASH.

The Earliest, Largest and Best of All Summer Squash.

This variety is in every respect far superior to the old, well-known and popular Crookneck. It is of a beautiful, bright yellow color and covered with warty knobs. The fruit will average twice the size of the ordinary Crookneck. For home use and for market we can confidently recommend the Giant Crookneck. If one gardener has the Giant, while the others have only the common Crookneck, he will monopolize the market, and it will help him to dispose of his other vegetables. Per lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c.,

HARRIS' WHITE PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA. pkt. 10c.

THE DEACON LETTUCE.

We have found no variety of Lettuce equal to THE DEACON. But it requires rich land, clean cultivation, and plenty of room. Each plant should have at least a square foot of ground. Sow thick, but thin out while the plants are small. The Deacon will stand hot weather without becoming bitter or running up to seed, and will form fine large heads of superb quality. It is the result of over forty years careful selection. We are the original introducers and those who wish it in perfection should get seed from headquarters. Price, per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SHAKER'S EARLY SWEET CORN.

The Best Early Sweet Corn in the World.

We have raised this Corn for years and have never found any variety equal to it. It is a second early variety, coming on right after Cory or Marblehead, and is as early as Minnesota, but with ears twice the size and corn of better quality, being deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. There is no better variety for home use or for market. We sell large quantities to canning establishments, who find it a very superior variety for their purpose. Per qt. prepaid by mail, 35c., pt. 20c., ½ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CALHOUN PUMPKIN.

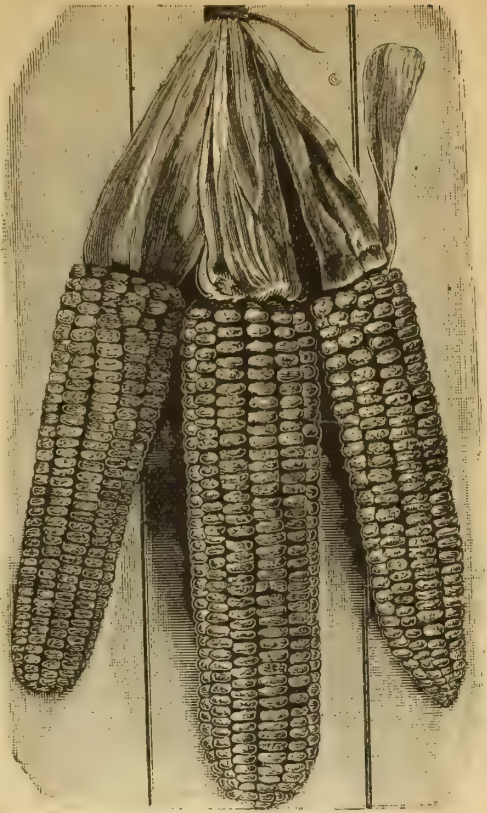
This is the best pie pumpkin that we have ever seen. It does not grow to a large size but has flesh twice as thick as common pumpkins and so solid and dry that it does not require boiling down like other pumpkins but needs only to be steamed to make it fit for pies, and it is not only easily cooked but it makes the most delicious pumpkin pies that we have ever eaten. Per lb. \$2.00, ¼ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX RADISH.

This is the largest and handsomest white Radish we have ever seen. The Radishes, are large, often three inches in diameter, perfectly round, clear white, and are very firm and solid, and of mild, pleasant flavor. This Radish is not as early as some of the smaller forcing varieties, but the Radishes are so showy and attractive in appearance that they are well worth raising. Besides being a good forcing variety this Radish is also valuable for outdoor culture, often bringing very remunerative prices in market when grown in this way. Per lb. \$1.25, ¼ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

CROSBY'S. SHAKER'S EARLY. CORY.

[From a photograph showing relative size of the above varieties.]



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

table, comes at a time when there are few other fresh green vegetables obtainable, and is therefore doubly valuable. After starting a bed it requires very little care and will last for a great many years. If you have not already done so do not fail to set out some asparagus roots this Spring. You will never regret it.

There are very few crops in proportion to their cost that will pay as well as a few acres of asparagus properly cultivated. \$500.00 per acre is not at all an uncommon return for an expenditure of less than \$100.00 on the crop. The great point is to give the roots an abundance of plant-food either in the form of barn-yard manure, or commercial fertilizers. We apply liberal dressings of superphosphate and nitrate of soda to our asparagus each year and have the best results.

We have this year an extra fine lot of roots and are offering them at extremely low prices. In our experience we have found little or no difference between the so-called varieties of Asparagus. Much more depends upon the cultivation and manuring of the beds than upon the variety. There certainly is nothing better than the well-known Conover's Colossal and Palmetto. For price of roots see next page.

We can hardly call these a novelty but they certainly are one of our leading specialties. We grow the roots by the hundred thousands and supply many dealers in the wholesale trade.

It is astonishing how many there are who might easily grow this delicious vegetable yet have never tasted it. The old idea that a great deal of work must be expended in starting an asparagus bed deterred many from attempting to grow asparagus. It has been found, however, that most of the labor expended on the preparation of the bed was unnecessary. We have a bed that was planted about ten years ago, that has furnished us an abundance of fine large asparagus every Spring since the second year after it was started. There was hardly more work expended on this bed than in planting so many potatoes. All we did was to mark out the land in rows 3½ feet apart and plant the roots 2 feet apart in the rows and three or four inches deep. The bed contains about 400 plants and supplies a large family with all the asparagus they can desire, besides leaving some for the neighbors.

Asparagus besides being in itself a most delicious vegetable,

COMPLETE PRICE LIST

—OF—

MORETON FARM SEEDS.

FOR 1894.

Sent prepaid by Mail to any address in the United States or Canada, and to all Foreign Countries embraced in the Postal Union, and their safe delivery guaranteed.

TO our old customers it is unnecessary to say that our seeds are of the very best and highest quality. We sow our own Seeds and compare them every year with all the prominent new varieties introduced in Europe and America. We live on the farm, and the growing crops are under our constant examination. There is scarcely a day when we are not in the field. Our Seeds are constantly improving, and we shall send them to our friends and customers, old or new, with full confidence that there are no better. We test all our Seeds before sending them out and know that they will grow.

At the prices annexed the Seeds are sent prepaid by mail, and they are delivered at your post-office without extra charge. We guarantee their safe delivery. If any are lost or injured we will send again, postage paid, without charge.

In comparing prices this fact should not be overlooked, many seedsmen charge extra for postage. It should also be remembered that we allow liberal cash discounts on orders amounting to \$10 or more. This makes our Seeds really cheaper than those from almost any other reliable house, and we think you will find them better.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS.—Any one sending us \$1.00 for seeds in packets only, may select in addition seeds in packets to the amount of 20 cts. more, thus getting \$1.20 worth of seed for \$1.00. If \$2.00 is sent for seeds in packets \$2.40 worth may be ordered. If \$3.00 is sent \$3.60 and so on, 20c. worth additional for each \$1.00 sent.

ASPARAGUS.

Fr., *Asperge*. Ger., *Spargel*.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

out the next spring or left to grow in the seed bed for two years, as most convenient.

Conover's Colossal—There is no better variety than Conover's Colossal. It is a vigorous grower and produces early and strong shoots. Good fresh seed that is sure to grow. Per lb. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Palmetto—A new and much talked of variety. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

It is an easy matter to grow asparagus roots. The land should be dry and rich. A sandy loam is best. Sow the seed early in the Spring in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping the seeds about an inch apart in the rows and covering an inch deep. If the soil is dry press it down firm over the seed with the foot. When the plants appear hoe frequently and keep entirely free from weeds. The plants can be set

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

We are one of the largest growers of asparagus roots in this country. We sell large quantities of roots every year to nurserymen and seedsmen. Get your roots from headquarters where they are dug fresh from the ground when ordered. We have this year the largest number and the finest roots that we have ever had of both one and two-year-old roots.

The order for roots can be sent at the time you send your order for seeds. We will send the roots as soon as the weather opens in the Spring and danger from frost is over. We guarantee the safe delivery of the roots. Should the roots arrive before your land is ready to plant, spread out the roots on the floor of the cellar or spread them out on the ground and cover them with two or three inches of dirt.

How to Set Out an Asparagus Bed.—Prepare the land as you would for potatoes. Mark out the rows three feet apart and set the roots eighteen inches apart in the rows. Cover three inches deep and if the soil is dry, press it down firm around the roots. The roots should not be set with a dibble as you do cabbage, but spread out horizontally just as they grow. Many people make a great fuss about setting out an asparagus bed. It is no more trouble than planting potatoes. The common mistake is that people set out too plants where they ought to set out 500. The result is that they cut too early and too close and have a scanty supply twice a week when they could just as well have an abundant supply of strong, thick, tender and delicious shoots every day in the week. If your land is not rich enough it can be easily made so with a liberal dressing each Spring of nitrate of soda and superphosphate, or some high grade complete fertilizer that contains four to six per cent. of available nitrogen.

Price of Asparagus Roots.

Conover's Colossal—One-year-old roots—We will send prepaid by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada, good one-year-old roots at the following low rates: 50 roots 40c., 100 roots 75c., 200 roots \$1.35, 300 roots \$2.00, 500 roots \$3.00.

Two-year-old roots—We will send two-year-old roots, prepaid by mail, at the following low rates: 50 roots 75c., 100 roots \$1.40.

By express or freight, not prepaid—One year old roots—100 roots 60c., 200 roots \$1.00, 500 roots \$2.00, 1,000 roots \$3.50.

Two-year-old roots—We will send by express or freight, first-class two-year-old Conover's Colossal Asparagus roots at the following unusually low rates: 100 roots 75c., 500 roots \$2.50, 1,000 roots \$4.50. For larger quantities write for special prices.

Palmetto Asparagus—One-year-old roots by mail—90c. per 100. *By express or freight, not prepaid*, 100 roots 75c., 500 roots \$2.50, 1,000 roots \$4.50.

BEANS.

For an early crop beans should be planted thick, say drop a bean in each inch of row. Those planted later when the soil is warm may be dropped an inch and a half, or two inches apart. If the ground is damp cover only from half an inch to an inch deep, if dry cover from one to two inches deep. The lighter the soil the deeper can the beans be covered.

Best Soil for Beans—Beans, especially for an early crop, usually do best on warm, dry, sandy land, though fine, healthy, productive crops are often grown on land of a heavier or clayey character, and we have grown great crops on black sandy soil with a considerable portion of muck in it. It is a great mistake to suppose that beans need poor land. The gardener who wants a great yield of early, thick-fleshed pods must have rich land. That which was heavily manured the year previous is best.

WAX-PODDED DWARF BEANS.

ALSO CALLED BUTTER BEANS.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This is decidedly the best of all the wax beans, (See novelties, page 7) Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., ½ pt. 18c., pkt. 10c.



CRYSTAL WAX BEAN.

Golden Wax—The old standard wax bean. It is early and productive. The pods are long, of a rich yellow color, stringless, and of excellent quality. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Black Eyed Wax—One of the earliest of wax beans. Pods long and straight, lighter in color than the Golden Wax, and more attractive in appearance. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., ½ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

German Black Wax or "Butter Beans"—A well-known and excellent variety, but with us not so vigorous and productive as Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods thick-fleshed, tender, and of fine quality. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Crystal Wax—The pods when cooked are of the best quality of any bean we know of. The pods are round, solid thick-fleshed and nearly transparent; exceedingly productive and of the very highest quality. A week or ten days later than Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but it keeps on bearing until cut down by frost. A good variety for canning. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., ½ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS.

CLEVELAND'S IMPROVED VALENTINE—Of all the green podded varieties of beans this is the earliest and best. It is ten days earlier than the old Valentine which was formerly considered the earliest bean. The vines are very vigorous and bear their long, round, thick-fleshed, solid pods in great abundance. The pods when cooked are tender and of fine flavor. Per qt. 40c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1—A remarkably vigorous grower and enormously productive. Medium early; pods long, round, green when young, and of fair quality for snaps, but prized especially for pickles. It is grown more extensively in this section for the canning establishments than all other green podded varieties combined, and commands the highest price. Per qt. 40c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Mohawk—Hardy, vigorous grower, productive, moderately early, and an excellent string bean. Per qt. 40c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf—A popular variety; hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. For succotash or for shelling, green or dry, the White Kidney is unsurpassed. It is comparatively worthless for pods. It is a great favorite with many of our customers for cooking in the green state. The Beans are pure white, and those not wanted for cooking when green are preserved for cooking when dry and ripe. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

POLE BEANS.

We have so many excellent varieties of bush beans that comparatively little attention is paid to the running or pole varieties grown for the pods. The following varieties, however, are especially worthy of cultivation.

SCOTIA—The best of all the pole varieties for pods. (See Novelties, page 6). Per qt. 80c., pt. 45c., ½ pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Golden Flameolet Wax—A remarkably prolific and productive bean. The pods are from seven to eight inches long, golden color, very succulent, fleshy and of excellent quality. The plants give beans till cut down by frost in the fall. Per qt. 60c., pt. 35c., ½ pt. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural—Very productive and excellent either green or shelled. Frequently grown without poles. Per qt. 55c., pt. 30c., ½ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Scarlet Runner—Frequently used for screens. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. The scarlet blossoms are abundant and attractive, and the pods excellent for the table. Per qt. 55c., pt. 30c., ½ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

LIMA BEANS.

Lima Beans should not be planted until the ground is warm. If planted in wet, cold soil they are almost sure to rot. Plant in hills four feet apart. The richer the whole ground the better, and a peck to a half bushel of well-rotted manure thoroughly worked into the soil in the hill will push the young plants forward rapidly. Place the poles a foot or eighteen inches deep in the hill before planting the beans. Put eight beans in a circle, six inches from the pole and press them in the soil, eye down. If the soil is sandy cover two inches deep, if stiff clay, cover an inch deep with the finest soil you can get, and, if dry, pat it down firm and smooth with a hoe. Before the plant commences to run cut out all but three of the best plants in the hill. Left too thick the vines will not bear well.

We continue to try all the new kinds that are introduced, but have found none better than the "King of the Garden." The New Bush Limas will be found excellent, especially Henderson's, for an early crop, as it is two weeks earlier than the pole varieties.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—See Novelties, page 6. Per qt. \$1.00, pt. 55c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 30 c., pkt. 10c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—No garden should be without it. Plant enough of it. (See Novelties, page 6) Per qt. 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—This is an improved variety of great size and value, early and immensely productive. Per qt. 55c., pt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Large White Lima—The best of seed. Per qt. 50c., pt. 28c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE FIELD BEANS.

Boston Small Pea Bean—A vigorous grower—the vines covering the ground between the rows—and entirely free from rust. It is very early and a heavy cropper. Pure seed of the best quality. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Boston Marrow—A valuable variety and very productive. Beans large, white, and cook dry and mealy. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy—A variety originating in this neighborhood, and now largely grown for market. A small white bean, remarkably hard and dry, and especially useful where the crop is liable to be attacked by the bean weevil. Vines vigorous and the pods numerous and well filled. Per qt. 40c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Fr., *Chou de Bruxelles*. Ger., *Sprossen Kohl*.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS, HALF DWARF PARIS MARKET.

Few people in this country have any idea what a delicious vegetable Brussels Sprouts are. People traveling in England and Europe come home and tell how delicious the Brussels Sprouts were that they had abroad, and wonder why we do not raise them in this country. There is really no reason why they are not raised more extensively except that people do not know how good they are. The sprouts grow on the stem of the plant as shown in the engraving and are like miniature heads of cabbage, about as large as the end of your thumb, but sometimes larger. These little heads are picked off in the fall and winter, and cooked like cabbage. They are improved by having a dressing of "drawn butter" poured over them when served.

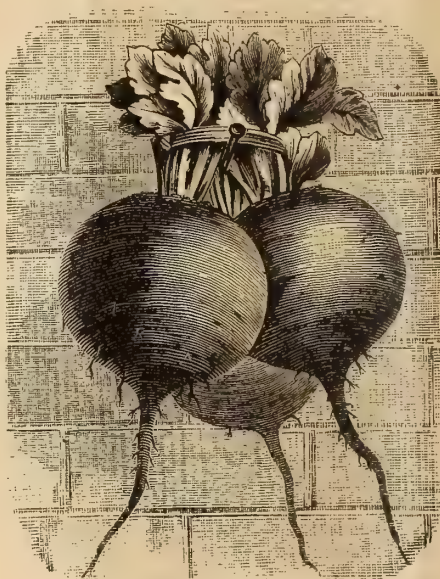
The cultivation of Brussels Sprouts is similar to that of cabbage. The seed should be sown in this latitude about the middle of April and the plants set out about the first of June in rows, three feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. In the fall the plants should be bent down and covered well with straw or leaves and earth, or they may be taken up and stored in a shed or out building with their roots in earth.

Improved Dwarf—A new variety of superior quality. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

HALF DWARF PARIS MARKET—Decidedly the best variety. A vigorous grower, with unusually large solid sprouts. We hope all our customers will try it. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

BEETS FOR TABLE USE.

Fr., *Betterave*. Ger., *Runkel Rube*.



ECLIPSE BEET.

The secret of growing sweet, tender, fine grained, delicious beets, is: 1st. Rich land and clean cultivation. 2d. Good seed of a good variety. 3d. Sowing at intervals to keep up a constant supply of roots in their best condition. We have varieties that are fit for the table 60 days from sowing in early Spring, and in warm weather in a still shorter time.

It is hardly possible to make land too rich for beets. They are gross feeders and will stand all the manure you can give them, and three or four pounds of nitrate of soda, and three pounds of superphosphate to the square rod in addition.

Beet seed is very hardy and can be sown the moment the frost is out of the surface soil. Sow in rows 18 inches apart and drop a seed to each inch of row. Early in the Spring, when the soil is moist, the seed needs little or no covering; but when dry, the seed should be covered an inch deep and the soil pressed firmly over the seed. Thin out the plants till they stand 3 to 5 inches apart in the rows.

ECLIPSE BEET—We try all the new kinds of beets, but have found none better than a good strain of Eclipse. It is the earliest, handsomest and best table beet. The roots are globe-shaped, smooth and of a deep red color, and of the best quality. We have a very fine strain of this variety, which is not excelled by any other beet grown. Per lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Egyptian Blood Turnip—A standard variety, very early and of fine quality. Beet flat and very dark red. Per lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Extra Early Bassano—Very early, of excellent quality. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Bastian's Blood Turnip—A remarkably early and productive beet; round, deep blood red, tender and of excellent quality. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Early Blood Turnip Beet—An old favorite; early, productive and of good quality. The best of seed. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Long, Smooth, Blood Red—Roots long, smooth and very dark red. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK.

For milch cows, ewes and lambs and breeding sows, Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets are the best of all roots. No breeder can hope to succeed without a good supply of them. They are succulent, easily digested, nutritious and admirably adapted to our climate. With good soil, early sowing, clean culture and a liberal supply of plant food, it is easy to grow 1,000 bushels per acre.

Sugar Beets or Mangel Wurzel can be sown in the Spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or at any time afterwards till the middle of June. Sow in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of a horse hoe, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Be sure to sow seed enough, say 7 pounds per acre, or drop a seed to each inch of row.

As soon as the plants are up, hoe them out into bunches ten or twelve inches apart, and do not be afraid that you are leaving them too thin. A few days later thin them out to one plant in a place, being careful not to disturb the roots too much, especially in dry, hot weather.

On good land there is NEW GIANT YELLOW INTER-MEDIATE MANGEL WURZEL. trate of soda for Mangel Wurzel or for Sugar Beets grown for stock. On poorer land well-rotted manure should be used as well as the nitrate, and it will do no harm on any land. Mangels are gross feeders and will take all the food they can get and give a good account of it. The earlier they are sown the more nitrate they will stand and, other things being equal, the larger will be the crop

Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel—This is our favorite variety. The roots are globe-shaped, bright yellow and with small tops. They are very easily harvested and

will keep better than any other variety. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c. Five pounds by express, not prepaid, 45c. per lb. Ten pounds and upwards by express, not prepaid, 43c. per lb.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE—This is a new variety of great merit. The roots grow very large, often weighing 20 pounds. The skin is smooth and of a rich yellow color; flesh is fine grained, rich and sweet. The roots grow well out of the ground, so are easily harvested. In shape they are intermediate between the globe varieties and the long red mangels. They have all the advantages of both. Per lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c. Five pounds or upwards by express, not prepaid, 45c. per lb.

Yellow Ovoid—Intermediate between the long and globe varieties; a superior sort, of excellent quality and very productive. Per lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Tankard—Large size, very productive and of good quality; flesh bright golden yellow. Per lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Long Red or Norbiton Giant—This is the best variety of the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Choice seed. Per lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c. 5 lbs. and upwards by express, not prepaid, 40c. per lb.

Imperial Sugar Beets—Of all the roots raised for stock this is the sweetest. On rich soil it will produce nearly as many bushels per acre as the Mangel Wurzel. It is very nutritious and admirably adapted for feeding to milch cows in the Winter and early Spring. Per lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c. 5 lbs. and upwards by express, not prepaid, 35c. per lb.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet—An excellent variety; productive and nutritious. Per lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c. 5 lbs. and upwards by express, not prepaid, 35c. per lb.



IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet—M. Vilmorin, the great French scientist and seedsman, has for many years taken extraordinary pains to obtain a beet containing a larger percentage of sugar. The result has been most gratifying and astonishing. Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet is the result of his labors, and contains, when well grown, a very high percentage of sugar. We import our seed direct from Messrs. Vilmorin and are confident that it is the best that can be obtained. Per lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

CABBAGE.

Fr., *Chou Pommes*. Ger., *Kopfkohl*.

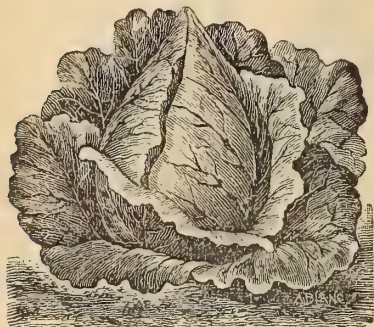
Early Cabbage is often a very profitable crop. Six thousand heads can be raised on an acre, and 8 to 10 cents per head is not an uncommon price for an *early* crop. This brings in \$480 to \$600 per acre. The great point is to get the Cabbage into market early. To do this the plants must be started in this latitude in February, or first of March, in a greenhouse or hot-bed—the latter preferred—and it is best to transplant the plants once before setting out. After getting good early plants, the next important point is to make the land excessively rich. A liberal dressing of well rotted manure should be applied, and in addition a mixture of say 500 lbs. superphosphate and 500 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre. The best variety for this purpose is the Early Jersey Wakefield. The plants can be set out in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the rows.

For a second early crop for marketing in August, sow Henderson's Early Summer, Newark Early Flat Dutch or Winningstadt, in a hot-bed in March, and set out the plants as soon as the ground is ready to work. These Cabbages are larger than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and except the Winningstadt, require more room, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet.

For early Fall use, say in September or October, sow Fottler's Drumhead in the open ground as soon as the frost is out of the soil, and transplant into the permanent rows as soon as the plants are large enough and the ground is in good condition for them.

For Winter use we sow the seed of Harris' Short-stem, Fottler's Drumhead, Premium Flat Dutch and other large varieties from the first to the middle of May, and set out the plants the last week in June or first week in July. Much depends on the season and we have to take the chances. On low mucky land many Cabbage growers in this section set out Harris' Short-stem as early as the middle of June. On this black mucky land, when the water is within two feet of the surface, it is necessary to plant earlier than on well manured, dry upland. If planting is delayed till August, as a rule, it is better to plant Henderson's Summer or Winningstadt.

Good Cabbage Seed—There is no crop, with possibly the exception of Onions and Cauliflower, that is so much effected by the quality of the seed used as the cabbage. We do not mean by good seed simply seed that will grow, but seed that has been raised from good solid heads and that will consequently produce solid heads. A great deal of poor seed is sold, which accounts for the failure of many crops that would otherwise be good. We take great pains to have all our seed grown from nothing but the best and solidest heads, and find such seed produces vastly better Cabbage than the seed that is ordinarily sold.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.



NEWARK EARLY FLAT DUTCH.



PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

EARLY ETAMPES—See Specialties, page 8. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Early Jersey Wakefield—EXTRA SELECTED STOCK SEED.—The very best early Cabbage for market. The plants have very few outside leaves and produce large solid heads, earlier than any other variety. Our seed is of our own raising, (crop of 1893), from heads selected for their earliness and solidity and fine shape, and we are sure it will give the best of satisfaction. Per lb. \$3.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Henderson's Early Summer—One of the very best early varieties. About ten days later than Early Jersey Wakefield; large, solid heads of the Drumhead type—the earliest Drumhead Cabbage. The best of American grown seed. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Early York—A pointed headed, early Cabbage of very fine quality. The heads are too soft for our market, but it is one of the best varieties for home use on account of its superior quality. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Large York—An excellent Cabbage, later and larger than Early York. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Newark Early Flat Dutch—An excellent early Cabbage, the heads are of good size, firm and solid. Earlier than Fottler's. Per lb. \$2.70, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SUCCESION—See Novelties, page 8. Per lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



WINNINGSTADT.

Winningstadt—Larger and a little later than Jersey Wakefield. Sure to head. A good sort for general cultivation. For Fall or Winter use sow the seed about the middle of June and set out the plants the middle of July. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

DANISH BALL HEAD—A remarkably solid, heavy Cabbage. Heads nearly perfectly round, of medium size and as hard as a bullet. It is sure to head and is a great favorite in some markets where a medium sized hard-headed cabbage is desired. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

HARRIS' SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD—This is the best winter cabbage. We have grown it for a great many years. This year we have some very choice seed grown from large, solid, well-shaped heads, and we are sure that it will give a good account of itself wherever used. See specialties, page 8. Per lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Premium Flat Dutch—One of the most popular winter Cabbages. Be careful to get good seed. There is much poor seed of this variety sold. Our seed is grown from selected heads and will be found excellent. There cannot be anything better. Per lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD, or Improved Brunswick—One of the very best late summer and winter varieties. In this section hundreds of acres of this variety are grown every year for shipping in the late fall and winter months. It is a sure header, large, solid, a good keeper and of the highest quality. Our seed will be found of the very best. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH—A very fine strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage. Large, solid heads, short stems. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—It is strange that Savoy Cabbages are not more generally grown. They are far more tender and delicate than ordinary Cabbage and of finer flavor. They are very hardy, and are improved by a slight frost in the fall. Cultivation the same as other cabbage. The best variety is the Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Our seed is American grown and of the highest quality. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., oz. 10c., pkt. 10c.

Early Red Erfurt—A valuable variety for pickles. The heads are dark red, small, but very solid and of fine quality. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Fr., *Choufleur*. Ger., *Blumen-Kohl*.

Cauliflowers for an early crop should be treated the same as early cabbage. Great care should be taken not to check the growth of the plants either while in the seed bed or at the time of transplanting, as this will cause the plants to head prematurely.

For late Summer and Autumn use sow in a well-prepared bed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and from that on to the first of May.

For late Autumn use the time of sowing depends on the varieties. The early varieties can be sown later than the large late varieties. Large Lenormand, Large Algiers and Walcheren should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition. Early Paris, ten days to two weeks later, and Erfurt Early Dwarf, a portion at the same time and another portion a week later. Snowball and Erfurt Earliest Dwarf may be sown at different times, from the first of June until the first of July.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—Genuine. Next to Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, the best of all varieties for forcing or for main crop. Per oz. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.10, pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 40c.

ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF—(See Specialties, page 7.) For forcing this is the most reliable of all cauliflowers. The seed is enormously high, but the genuine article is well worth the money. Per oz. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50, pkt. 20c.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF—Called in many catalogues "Earliest Dwarf." One of the earliest and very best cauliflowers. Excellent for main crop in the summer and autumn. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00, oz. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

Early Paris—A great favorite; very similar to Erfurt Early Dwarf, but requires more room. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 70c., pkt. 10c.

Walcheren—A very hardy, standard sort. Will stand cold weather in the late autumn better than any other variety. The heads are well covered with leaves and are not injured by our hottest sun. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 70c., pkt. 10c.

Large Late Algiers—A great favorite with market gardeners; a large late variety: vigorous grower, with large, white, solid heads. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, oz. 90c., pkt. 10c.



LARGE LENORMAND, SHORT STEM.

Large Lenormand, Short Stem—One of the largest and best late cauliflowers. A strong vigorous grower, short stem. Withstands the drouth better than any other sort. Give it plenty of room, say not less than 3 feet apart each way. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.30, oz. 90c., pkt. 10c.

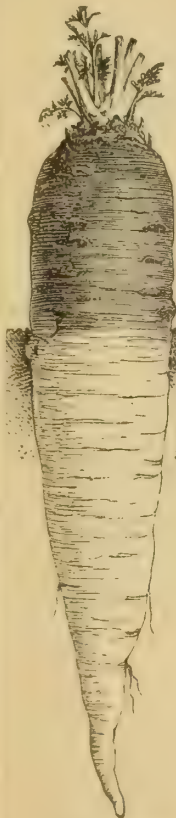
CARROTS.

Fr., *Carotte*. Ger., *Mohre*.

For early table use sow as soon as the land is in good working condition, in rows 15 inches apart. For main crop sow at any time most convenient, from the middle of May till the middle of June. We sow in rows 21 inches apart, and cultivate with a horse hoe. Sow plenty of seed, say four pounds per acre, and thin out early with a small hoe, leaving the plants three inches apart. We had a large number of varieties of carrots on trial last season, but found none better than Harris' Half Long. It is an "all season" and "all purpose" variety. It is early and of unsurpassed quality, remarkably smooth and straight. You can pull it for the table all through the Summer and Autumn and pit what you have left for winter use either for the table or for stock.

Early French Short Horn—A well-known and popular early carrot. One of the best for forcing; yields well and is of excellent quality. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Oxheart, or Guerande—A superior variety for table use or for "bunching" for market. They also bring a higher price per bushel in market than the long kinds and we think will yield nearly or quite as much per acre. They require far less labor in harvesting than the longer varieties and are remarkably good keep-



WHITE BELGIAN.

ers. Per lb. \$1.00,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c.,
 pkt. 5c.

HARRIS' EARLY HALF LONG—

The best variety for table or for stock. See specialties page 7. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long Orange—A

well-known, popular and very productive variety. Largely grown as a market crop for use in horse stables in the cities, and for milch cows; fresh, good seed. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



OXHEART CARROT.

Large White Belgian—The largest of all carrots easily grown and immensely productive. For horses and milch cows it is one of the very best varieties. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

COLLARDS.

Fr., *Chou*, Ger., *Blatter-Kohl*.

Collards, or Coleworts are extensively grown in the southern states, where they furnish green food for the table or for stock all through the winter as well as other seasons. The seed is sown at different times, from the last of May till the first of August. Set out and cultivate like ordinary cabbage.



COLLARDS, OR COLEWORTS.

Collards, or Coleworts—The best of seed. Per lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND CELERY PLANTS.

We grow out-door cabbage, cauliflower and celery plants by the acre, and of the very best varieties, such as we plant ourselves, and can furnish good plants at the very lowest price. See page 67.

CHARD, OR SEA KALE BEET.



SWISS CHARD.

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens. Or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Nogarden should be without it. Sow early in the spring on rich land or give it a little nitrate of soda. Thin the plants out to six inches apart.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet—Per lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

CELERY.

Fr., *Celeri*, Ger., *Seleri*.

Celery is one of our specialties. We grow our own seed and raise millions of plants.

Celery is a semi-aquatic plant, and is easily and cheaply grown on well-subdued and well-worked swampy land. Even on such land, however, well-rotted manure or artificial fertilizers containing a considerable proportion of nitrate of soda can be used to great advantage. On upland, manure or artificial fertilizers are absolutely necessary. But in using manure great care must be taken to work it into the soil. Celery must have plenty of moisture, and in our dry climate manure placed directly under the plants often does more harm than good. Nitrate of soda, in connection with plenty of other plant food, is especially beneficial.

The great secret of raising good plants is to sow the seed the moment the frost is out of the surface soil, and in addition to heavy previous applications of manure, sow broadcast, as soon as the plants appear, or earlier, four or five pounds of nitrate of soda to the square rod, and repeat the dose two or three weeks later.

Those who wish celery for use in summer and early autumn should start the plants in a box in the house or hot-bed.



GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

For fall and winter use the plants should be set during July, the nearer the first the better, provided your plants are large enough to bear transplanting. The plants should be set in rows four feet apart and six inches apart in the rows. Trenches are unnecessary. When the celery has grown six to eight inches high it should be "handled," that is, the stalks of the plants should be held together with the hand and earth pulled around them to hold them in an upright position. This process should be repeated again in about three weeks and the celery banked up with earth almost to its tops. It will then blanch and be ready to take up to use or store for winter.

Henderson's White Plume—This is a "self blanching," or partially self-blanching variety. It only requires banking up enough to keep the stalks together, when the inside stalks and leaves turn perfectly white giving it a very handsome appearance. It is especially valuable for early use. Per lb. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

HENDERSON'S HALF DWARF—A popular market sort.Per lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.**GOLDEN HEART**—With us this is the most popular market variety. Grows to a good size, is solid, of fine quality and keeps well. It blanches quite easily. Per lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.**DWARF WHITE**—A well-known and an excellent variety. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.**Seeley's Leviathan, or Giant White**—A large, vigorous growing variety. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.**HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME CELERY.****GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING**—*True*. This variety has become very popular. Like the White Plume it requires little banking up, the stalks and leaves turning a bright yellowish white with but little earthing up. The heart and inside leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow, which gives it a very handsome appearance on the table. The stalks are thick and solid and of the finest quality. Per lb. \$5.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.**GIANT PASCAL**—This variety was developed from the Golden Self-Blanching and retains the beautiful color and fine flavor of that variety. The stalks grow very thick and solid. It blanches very easily, requiring only a short time to become perfectly white. The heart and inside leaves turn to a beautiful golden yellow. Per lb. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.**New Rose**—This variety when blanched has a slight tinge of pink on the stalks which adds to its attractive appearance. The stalks are solid, crisp and of a delicious nutty flavor. On account of its superior quality it is one of the best varieties for home use. Per lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.**DWARF RED**—For home use this is one of the very best varieties of Celery. It is almost perfectly white when blanched, and is crisp and solid with a fine nutty flavor. A very hardy, vigorous and real y valuable sort and a good keeper. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.**Boston Market**—One of our most popular varieties, especially in New England. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.**Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery**, see next page.**CORN SALAD.**Fr., *Mache Salade de Ble*. Ger., *Ackersalat Lammaralat*.**CORN SALAD.**

Sow in rows 15 inches apart as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil. In six or eight weeks the plants are ready for the table. For early spring use, sow in September as you do Spinach.

Corn Salad or Feticus, Large Round Leaved—Per lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.**CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS.**Fr., *Cresson*. Ger., *Kresse*.**EXTRA FINE CURLED CRESS**

Sow early in the spring on rich land, in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of a hoe, and keep free from weeds. Sow at intervals of two weeks for succession. Get three packets of seed.

EXTRA FINE CURLED—The best variety. Per lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 4, or 3 pkts., 10c., pkt. 5c.**WATER CRESS.**Fr., *Cresson de Fontaine*. Gr., *Brunnenkresse*.**True Water Cress**—Sow it in the greenhouse or scatter the seed on the side of a ditch or shallow stream where there is running water. It is healthful and palatable and is rapidly gaining popularity. It is strange that it is not more extensively grown. Good, fresh, true seed. Per lb. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

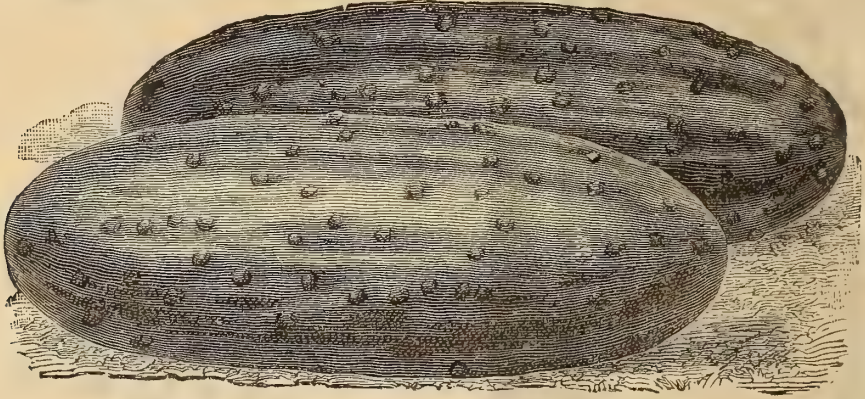
CUCUMBERS

Fr., Concombre. Ger., Gurken.

Choice Seeds of the Best Varieties.

Cucumbers will thrive in a great variety of soils, provided they have plenty of manure. For the early crop select a light, warm soil. Make the hills about four feet apart and work a bushel of well-rotted manure into the soil under the hill, covering a space eighteen inches or two feet in diameter. Make the hill flat on top. Plant not less than a dozen seeds in each hill and thin out to four of the strongest plants.

FOR PICKLES—Sow the seed in hills four or five feet apart each way, or in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. In this section we sow for pickles from the first to the middle of July. They do well on light, sandy soil, especially if manured in the hill with a shovelful of well-rotted manure. If you add a handful of nitrate of soda, scattered on the soil for two or three feet around each hill, it will push forward the vines rapidly and produce a great yield of pickles. Heavy crops are frequently grown on drained swamps and found very profitable.



NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN CUCUMBER.

NEW EVERBEARING—The peculiar merit of this variety lies in the fact that it will start to bear small cucumbers early and keep on producing them whether the others are picked or not. This makes it a valuable variety for pickles. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Improved Long Green—A long, dark green variety. Flesh crisp and solid. Excellent for slicing or for pickles. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—A new and valuable variety. It grows to a medium length, is very straight, smooth, thick and solid, and of a handsome green color. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

NEW GIANT WHITE—A remarkable cucumber. Do not fail to try it. See Novelties, page 5. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Paris Pickling Cucumber—A new and valuable variety. See Novelties, page 5. Per lb. \$2.00. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Tailby's Hybrid—A cross between the White Spine and one of the long, English forcing cucumbers. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Early Green Cluster—Early and very productive, the fruit being usually in clusters. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Early Russian—Very early, hardy and productive. Grows about three inches long and of the best quality. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



EARLY FRAME CUCUMBER.

Early Frame—A well known standard sort, frequently used for growing under glass. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Green Prolific—One of the best and most popular varieties for pickles. It is early and productive. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—We have grown this variety for many years. All things considered it is hard to name a variety that is better for the table and for pickles. It is very popular in market. It yields well, looks well, eats well and sells well. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.



CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

Cultivation the same as for Celery, except that it is not necessary to earth it up or plant so far apart. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and eight inches in the row.

Celeriac, Erfurt Large Early—The best variety. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

CORN, SWEET.Fr., *Mais*. Ger., *Welsth Korn*.

Plant in rows 3 feet apart and the hills 2 feet apart in the row. Drop six to eight kernels in a hill, and when they come up thin out to three of the strongest plants.

The secret of raising good sweet corn, that will retain its succulence and sweetness a long time, is to make the land excessively rich, especially in nitrogen. If the land is fairly rich a small handful of nitrate of soda scattered around each hill will be sufficient to insure a good growth of corn but if the land is poor use about the same quantity of superphosphate also. Apply after the corn is up, and hoe or cultivate it in.

EARLY CORY—This is the earliest Sweet Corn we have ever grown. It is as large and sweet as Marblehead or Minnesota, and equally productive, while it is fully a week earlier than Marblehead, and two weeks earlier than Minnesota. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

NEW WHITE CORY—See Novelties, page 8. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—See Novelties, page 8. Per qt. 50c. pt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18c., pkt. 10c.

SHAKERS' EARLY—The best Sweet Corn for family use or for market. See Specialties, page 11. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar—Sweet, early and of good size. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Early Marblehead—With the exception of the Cory this is the earliest of all varieties. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

PERRY'S HYBRID—This is an excellent early variety. Matures as early as Minnesota, with much larger ears. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long, twelve rowed, red cob, with white kernels, sweet, succulent and good flavored. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Early Minnesota—Standard early sort, ears of fair size and corn of good quality. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Moore's Early Concord—A well-known and popular variety, large, early, sweet and good. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

HICKOX IMPROVED—For the main crop, either for home use, for market or for canning, the best variety of Sweet Corn is Hickox Improved. It is earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, a vigorous grower, exceedingly productive, very large twelve-rowed ears; large white kernels, sweet, juicy and tender. Per qt. 35c. pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Stowell's Evergreen—A standard sort, used extensively for canning. Our seed is true to name and good in every respect. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Cold Coin—A very large evergreen variety. The kernels even when young are of a golden yellow, and very deep and of fine quality. It will keep green and tender even after the stalks have been cut. With this variety you can have nice tender sweet corn a week after frost has killed other varieties. Per qt. 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Black Mexican—Many claim that this is the sweetest and best of all varieties of Sweet Corn. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

PARCHING, OR POP CORN.

Cultivate the same as for other corn. In growing it on a large scale we plant in hills 3 feet apart and 4 plants in a hill. It is a profitable crop.

White Rice Pop Corn—This is the very best variety. The ears are 5 to 6 inches long, and 4 inches in circumference. Yields well, is sure to pop, and produces a large and beautifully white mass of the richest and highest flavored pop corn. E. H. Spear, Charlotte, Vt., one of our customers, writes us: "A word for the White Rice Pop Corn. It is certainly the

grandest piece I ever raised; every one remarks upon its luxuriant growth and abundant earing." Per qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

ENDIVE.Fr., *Chitoece*. Ger., *Endivien*.**ENDIVE, GREEN CURLED.**

Endive is used for salad, especially in Autumn and Winter. It is easily grown. It is blanched by tying up the leaves into a conical head for a month or six weeks before it is wanted. The warmer the weather the less time is required to blanch it. For early use sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground in rows 15 inches apart. Thin out the plants to 10 inches apart in the rows. For Fall and Winter use sow at different times from the first of June till the middle of July.

Green Curled—The hardest and best kind, with beautiful curled leaves that are not only of the greatest value for salad, but can be used for garnishing. We take great pains to get the best of seed. Per lb. \$1.75 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

EGG PLANT.Fr., *Aubergine*. Ger., *Eierpflanze*.

The great secret of raising this delicious vegetable at the North is to get strong, stocky plants. For this purpose, sow the seed in April in a box in the house or hot-bed. Prick out the plants as soon as they begin to crowd, and about the first of May take up the plants carefully and pot them, putting one plant in a pot. About the first week in June set out the plants in rows four feet apart and three or four feet in the rows, on very rich soil, and keep entirely free from weeds. When adopting this plan we rarely, if ever, fail in securing a fine crop of large fruit.

**EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE EGG PLANT.**

NEW YORK IMPROVED, New Thornless Strain—See Specialties, page 10. Per lb. \$5.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

BLACK PEKIN—One of the best varieties for home use. The plant is a vigorous grower and productive. Fruit very large, perfectly round, color very dark purple, almost black. A little earlier than New York Improved Purple, and fully equal to it in quality and flavor. Per lb. \$5.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

Extra Early Dwarf Purple—A valuable variety. Not large, but very early and prolific. Per lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

Early Long Purple—Early and very productive. Per lb. \$2.15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets if planted in the Spring in good rich soil will form large roots by Fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion two inches below the surface.

Sets—Postpaid by mail, 25c., per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

KOHL RABI.

The Best Root for a Dry Season.

Fr., *Chou-rabe*. Ger., *Kohlraabi*.

Kohl Rabi is a remarkable vegetable. To many it will be quite a curiosity. It looks as though it was half cabbage and half turnip. The leaves can be fed to cows like cabbage, while the bulbs or roots resemble the Swede Turnip, and are relished by horses and all other animals. It is also grown as a garden vegetable for the table and for market. In composition it closely resembles the Swede Turnip, and in cultivation and keeping can be treated exactly like the Swede Turnip or Rutabaga. No root crop is more easily grown. Sow in rows two feet apart and thin out to ten inches apart in the rows. For a large crop for stock sow a little earlier than Swede Turnips, say in May or first of June. For table use where quality rather than size is desirable sow a little later. The Early White Vienna is decidedly the best variety, both for the table and for stock.

Large Green—This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table. Per lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early White Vienna—The best variety for the table; also excellent for stock. Quality excellent. Cook as you do Turnips. It is drier than the Turnip and of delicious flavor. Try it. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

KALE, BORECOLE, OR GREENS.

Fr., *Chou Vert*. Ger., *Blatter Kohl*.



KALE, TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED.

Next to Brussels Sprouts, the Kale, though extremely hardy, is the most delicate of all the Cabbage family. It is grown precisely as Cabbage. It is the tender shoots that are so delicate and delicious. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection or when the snow is deep they will stand the Winter and afford a constant supply of "greens" all through the Winter and early Spring. No garden should be without a good supply of them. The Jersey crows in their native home are fed freely with Kale, and they will be grateful for it here. The Tall Green Scotch Curled is the more vigorous variety, but the Dwarf Curled Green is more easily protected in Winter and more likely to be covered with snow. Try them both.

Dwarf Curled Green—Very choice imported seed. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Tall Green Scotch Curled—Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.



KALE—DWARF CURLED GREEN.

LETTUCE.

Fr., *Laitue*. Ger., *Lattich Salat*.

Sow a little Lettuce seed in a box in the house in February or March, and as soon as the hot-bed is ready, set out the plants in one of the sashes. This will give you all the early Lettuce you wish. The Grand Rapids and

Boston Market are considered the best varieties for forcing.



TENNIS BALL LETTUCE.

Lettuce transplants easily and is also very hardy, and can be set out in the open ground in the spring as soon as the soil is in good working condition. For summer use sow the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in rows from fifteen to twenty inches apart, and thin out to ten inches apart in the rows. The Deacon is the best variety, but is not as early as many others.

GRAND RAPIDS—A magnificent variety, both for forcing and out-door culture. See Novelties, page 4. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Denver Market—See Novelties, page 4. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball—The standard variety for forcing. This is the true early Boston Market Lettuce. We try the new varieties that are introduced which claim to be better than the Boston Market, but have not yet found one that is in any way superior to this variety. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Early Green Tennis Ball, Black Seeded—A popular variety, especially for forcing. Hardy, early and of excellent quality. Per lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—

This is a very large, rapid-growing and popular Lettuce. Very similar to the Early Curled Simpson, but lighter in color and NEARLY TWICE THE SIZE. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Curled Simpson—A well-known and favorite market variety. The very best of seed. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

THE DEACON—See Specialties, page 10. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Cos Lettuce, Paris White—We have given the new varieties of Cos Lettuce a trial, but have found none superior to the Paris White. It is the best of all the Cos Lettuce. Our seed is imported directly from Paris. Sow at different times for succession. It is particu-



COS LETTUCE.

larly valuable in the fall. When properly blanched (which is easily done by tying the leaves together) it is the best of all Lettuce for salads. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.

Malta Drumhead or Ice Lettuce—Large, early, attractive looking and of fair quality. Per lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

MUSK MELONS.

Fr., *Melon*. Ger., *Zucker-Melone*.

It is much easier to grow Melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that every one who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich or well-manured soil that is not too heavy and a warm sunny situation.

Plant in hills not less than five feet apart each way, or six feet one way and three or four feet in the rows. This gives a better chance for using the horse hoe between the rows. In addition to manuring the whole land, a half bushel or more of well-rotted manure should be thoroughly worked into the hill before planting. If the manure is not well mixed with the soil the hill will dry out. Sow a dozen seeds in each hill, and thin out to three or four strong plants in a hill.

We always give our Melons a top dressing of equal parts of superphosphate and nitrate of soda, sown broadcast for not less than two feet on each side of the rows or hills. Sow early and cultivate or hoe them in. If the young plants are being eaten by bugs, dust or sprinkle them with white hellebore or Pyrethrum powder (the latter preferred) say three times a week until the plants get a good start.



EMERALD GEM MUSK MELON.

EMERALD GEM—A most delicious Melon. We highly recommend it. Early, remarkably sweet and of the very highest flavor. Fruit small and round; skin dark green and smooth; flesh a rich salmon color, very thick, firm and luscious. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

NEW EARLY HACKENSACK—In size, shape and quality the New Early Hackensack resembles the well-known and popular Hackensack variety. It is equal in size, vigor, productiveness and quality to the Hackensack, and is at least a week earlier. Our seed is true and good. Per lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Christina—This was formerly considered the earliest and best of Musk Melons and is still a general favorite. It is very early, of good size, thick flesh, and has a rich, peach-like color. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 28c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Netted Gem—Small fruit, but very early and immensely productive. If you want a small green-fleshed melon of delicious flavor sow Netted Gem. It will bear as many pounds of fruit as any variety, and has the advantage of being earlier than any other kind. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.



HACKENSACK MUSK MELON.

Hackensack—One of the best known and most popular of all varieties of Musk Melon for market or home use. Fruit round, thickly netted with green flesh of the finest quality. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 28c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

MILLER'S CREAM, or "Osage"—This is one of the very best varieties. The fruit is oval in shape, dark green, and grows to a large size. Flesh salmon color, very thick and deliciously sweet and high flavored. It is a vigorous grower and very productive. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

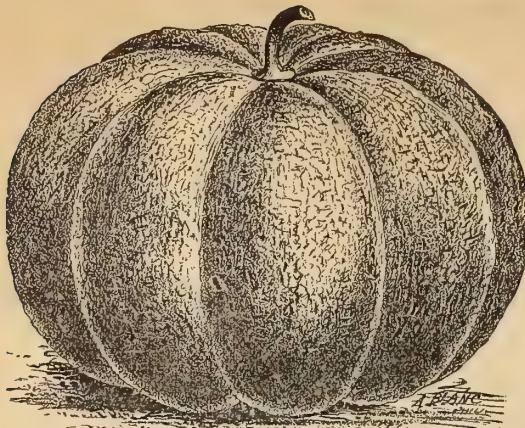
CHAMPION MARKET—An excellent shipping variety. It is of better quality when kept two or three days than when eaten fresh from the vines. It is remarkably productive, fruit good size and very uniform, skin dark green, very thickly netted, flesh green, thick and of good flavor. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Casaba, or Large Persian—The largest Musk Melon grown and when well grown, of excellent quality. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Early White Japanese—Early productive, sweet and of good flavor. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Fine Green Nutmeg—One of the best known and most popular Melons; round, thickly netted, flesh green, thick and of excellent flavor. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 28c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Prolific Nutmeg—Good size, flesh remarkably firm green, sweet and of good flavor. Early and productive. A very popular variety. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.



MONTREAL MARKET MUSK MELON.

MONTREAL MARKET—The best flavored of the large growing varieties. In fact it has few superiors in this respect. Fruit very large, round, flattened at the ends and thickly netted; flesh green, very thick, rich and sugary. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 28c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

WATER MELONS.

Fr., *Melon d'Eau*. Ger., *Wasser Melone*.

The great point in growing Water Melons is to make the land rich by planting in plenty of manure, especially in the hill. Plant Water Melons in this latitude in rows eight feet apart, and six feet apart in the rows. In more southern latitudes the hills should be farther apart. Plant as early as the soil is warm and in good working condition on a light sandy soil if possible. Put a dozen seeds in a hill and, before the plants begin to crowd, thin out gradually till not more than 3 or 4 are left in a hill. Keep the ground thoroughly cultivated and hoed and stick to it, even if the Melons at first seem to be of little promise. When the warm weather comes, if the soil is clean and rich, the Melons will get hold of the manure and grow rapidly and fruit abundantly.

FORDHOOK EARLY—This is the earliest large Water Melon we have ever grown. See Novelties, page 9. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY—We grow all the varieties, but for our own use we know of none equal to the Hungarian Honey. It is well named. It is liquid honey. It is the sweetest, juiciest and best flavored of all Water Melons. It is very early and productive. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly round and dark green. The flesh is bright scarlet, of fine grain and delicious flavor. The seeds are very small. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

VOLCA—This Russian Water Melon is remarkably distinct and a decided acquisition. Next to the Hungarian Honey it is the sweetest and best flavored variety. The vines are remarkably vigorous and very productive; fruit perfectly round, light green, and of good size. Flesh very solid, crisp, sweet and of excellent flavor. Seeds small. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Ice Cream, White Seeded—A delicious melon. Early, sweet, productive and of good size. Popular in market. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Ironclad—A productive variety of the highest quality and largest size. Flesh deep red, sweet and rich and of high flavor, surrounded with a thin, hard rind, which makes it desirable for shipping and keeping. It is ironclad. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



KOLE'S GEM.

KOLB'S GEM—A very large early variety, extensively grown at the South for shipping to the Northern markets. Fruit nearly round, rind dark green and mottled. Excellent quality. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CUBAN QUEEN—A very large variety of good quality, extensively grown for market. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Black Spanish—A delicious melon. Very early, skin dark green, flesh deep red and of fine flavor. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Scaly Bark—Fruit very large with a tough skin, which renders this variety well suited for shipping long distances. Quality excellent. Best of seed. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gipsy—A long, large, mottled and popular Water Melon. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Early Mountain Sweet—A large, vigorous-growing and productive melon. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms are much more easily grown than most people think, and as they often bring from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pound in the market, their culture is very profitable. We have succeeded in growing them in an old pasture, closely cropped, by simply raising up a little of the sod with a spade and placing a small piece of spawn under it, and then pressing the sod down firmly. The spawn can be planted at any time when the ground is warm and moist in Spring or early Summer. Make the holes for the spawn about two feet apart and place a piece of spawn about two inches square in each hole. They could probably be grown with equal success on any lawn if rich or if given a good dressing of manure. After the mushrooms get started in a pasture or lawn they will remain for many years, and in favorable seasons will yield abundantly.

The usual way to grow mushrooms for market is in cellars during the winter, when they bring the highest prices. Full directions for growing in this way will be sent with each box of spawn.

French Spawn—The French Spawn costs a little more than the so-called English Spawn, but is much better. We import it direct from France, and offer it at the following low prices. By mail, prepaid, 2 lb. boxes, \$1.10 each. By express, not prepaid, 2 lb. boxes, 80c. each.

English Spawn—In bricks of one pound each. In much better shape for mailing than the French Spawn. Per lb., by mail, 28c.; by express, 20c.

CITRON FOR PRESERVES.

Everybody should plant a few citrons for preserves. Cultivation similar to water melons.

Green Citron, for Preserves—Round, striped and handsomely marbled. Very hardy and productive. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

MUSTARD FOR SALAD

Fr., *Moutarde*. Ger., *Senf*.



Sow in rows a foot apart, and hoe frequently, and cut when three or four inches high. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition, and every two or three weeks afterwards for succession. Get three packets.

White London—Leaves light green, mild and tender. Per lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., three pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.

GOLDEN MUSTARD—A new variety which is very superior to the old kind, both in quality and appearance. The leaves are large, of a beautiful GOLDEN YELLOW and very tender, while the flavor is mild and pleasant. It stands much longer without going to seed than any other variety. Per oz. 20c., 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

Fr., *Gombo*. Ger., *Ocher*.



WHITE VELVET OKRA.

Okra is easily grown out of doors. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm in the Spring, in rows from 20 inches to 2 feet apart. When the plants are a few inches high thin them out to a foot or 15 inches apart in the row. The green pods of the Okra contain a large amount of mucilage, and are used for thickening and flavoring soups.

Dwarf White—Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

White Velvet—A distinct and valuable variety. The pods are large, round and smooth, and not ridged like the old varieties. Per lb. \$1.55, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

ONION SETS.

We make a specialty of growing Onion Sets. This year we have the finest lot of sets we ever grew.

Onion Sets are used for growing green onions for bunching in the Spring. They are also used for growing large, ripe onions that are ready for market five or six weeks earlier than those grown from seed. The method of planting is the same in both cases. Mark out rows 15 to 20 inches apart and press the Onion Sets into the loose soil in the rows about two inches apart for bunch onions, and three inches apart for large ripe onions. Set out in the Spring as early as the land can be got into good condition, though we have had a good crop of large ripe onions from sets planted as late as the first of June. The land should be rich and kept scrupulously clean.

White Onion Sets (*Prepaid by mail*)—Two qts. 75c., qt. 40c., pt. 25c. By express, not prepaid, peck \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ peck \$1.00, qt. 30c.

Yellow (*Prepaid by mail*)—Two qts. 65c., qt. 35c., pt. 20c. By express, not prepaid, peck \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ peck 90c., qt. 25c. No charge for bags or boxes.

Potato Onion Sets—Where large ripe onions are desired early in August, the Potato Onion is the best to raise. Small sets planted in the Spring will make large, fine shaped, handsome, yellow, ripe onions long before onions raised from seed are ripe. These onions will not run to seed. If the large onions are planted they will divide and form a lot of small sets which, when set out the next year, will make large onions again. Price by mail prepaid, per qt. 40c., pt. 25c.

When Onion Sets are wanted in large quantities, write for special prices.

LEEK.

Fr., *Poirean*. Ger., *Lauch*.

The Leek belongs to the onion family. It is extremely hardy, but should have the best and richest of land—a light, alluvial soil being the best. Sow as early as possible in the Spring in rows 15 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to each inch of row.

For late autumn or winter use, transplant in July, in rows fifteen inches apart, and six to eight inches apart in the row. Set the plants as deep as practicable so that the necks may be blanched.

Musselburgh—The largest of all varieties. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

London Flag—An old favorite. New fresh seed. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.



LARGE AMERICAN FLAG LEEK.

Large American Flag—The best variety; grows to a good size and is straight and uniform and of the best quality. Per lb. \$2.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Moreton Farm Superior Onion Seed.

As every onion grower knows good onion seed is of the highest importance, as upon this, more than any other one thing, depends the success of the crop. There is a great deal of seed grown from inferior and unmarketable onions which can be sold at low prices. Such seed, however, is the dearest thing a man can buy, as half the crop from such seed is certain to be worthless.

We take the greatest pains to have our seed grown from nothing but the finest and handsomest shaped onions, and consequently can furnish our customers with seed that will produce the best possible results.

Below we give a few of the many complimentary letters we have received in regard to our Onion seed:

Mr. F. Latus, Gallatin Co., Montana, writes:—"Our dealer here declared that the season of Montana was too short to admit of good ripe onions being raised from the black seed etc. All of which we have, with the aid of your very excellent seed, been able to disprove, for better, firmer, handsomer long-keeping onions it is scarcely possible to scare up in any country than those we raised from your Yellow Globe Danvers seed, being solid as rocks the following June and July."

Rice & Son of Hampden Co., Mass., write:—"Your Onion seed can't be beat. We sowed nearly an acre of them and had an excellent crop. There was not a scullion hardly in the whole lot. They ripened up nice and hard. Another thing in favor of your seed is their strong vitality to grow from the first. You are not disappointed and your prospects blasted by an occasional weak and spindling plant which seems undecided whether to live or die, but instead you have row after row of strong, thrifty plants which seem to vie with one another in seeing which will grow the fastest."

William G. Drew, Wettenberg, Wis., writes:—"I purchased Onion seed of different seedsmen last spring, and take pleasure in saying to you that your seed, side by side with same varieties from other places, brought decidedly the best results, all the way from the germinating of the seed to the ripening of the crop."

E. F. Beckford of Penobscot Co., Maine, writes:—"Your Yellow Globe Danvers Onion seed sent up strong, healthy shoots, and the crop raised was at the rate of over 900 bushels per acre by weight, not guessed at."

ONIONS A PROFITABLE CROP.

As shown by Mr. Beckford's letter he got 900 bushels per acre. This is not an unusual crop. At the price prevailing for the last five years, 60 cents per bushel, this crop would bring in \$540.00 per acre. One hundred dollars an acre is a liberal allowance for cost of cultivation, leaving a net profit of \$440 per acre.

Those who grow Onions on a large scale for market prepare the land in the Fall and sow as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked on the surface. This is our own plan. We apply the manure, if any, in the Fall. In the Spring, sow 500 pounds of superphosphate and 250 lbs. nitrate of soda broadcast per acre, and harrow or cultivate them in. Drill in the seed in rows 15 inches apart, or if a horse hoe is to be used, in rows 2 feet apart. As soon as the Onions appear, hoe and weed, and sow broadcast 250 pounds more of nitrate of soda per acre.

Good seed, early sowing, frequent hoeing and weeding and plenty of manure, or nitrate of soda and phosphate, are the essentials of success in growing Onions.

Onions do well on a great variety of soils, but drained swamps, containing more or less muck, make the most profitable Onion ground, especially if superphosphate and nitrate of soda are used and the seed is sown as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

Yellow Globe Danvers—One of our specialties—A handsome variety, sells well in market, yields well, keeps well, and is of the highest quality. If we were restricted to one variety of Onions we should select, without hesitation, the true Yellow Globe Danvers. It is the farmers' Onion, the people's Onion. There is no pretence or deception or show about it. It is solid, substantial and genuine. It may not yield as many

bushels per acre as some of the large, turnipy "bladders of salts and water" that we read about, but it will sometimes yield a thousand bushels per acre. With us it is a rare thing to see a scullion in ten thousand. It is of handsome shape, is popular in market, and of all white and yellow Onions it is **DECIDEDLY THE BEST KEEPER**. Our seed is the true Yellow Globe Danvers, fresh and sure to grow, crop of 1893. Per lb. \$2.10, ¼ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Round Yellow Danvers—Some growers prefer this variety to the Globe Danvers. It is the same as that variety except that it grows more the shape of the Red Wethersfield. (See cut). P lb. \$2.00, ¼ lb. 60c., oz., 20c., pkt. 5c.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

Large Red Wethersfield—A well-known and profitable variety. Large and very productive. The best of new seed, crop of 1893. Per lb. \$2.10, ¼ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

NEW EARLY RED GLOBE—See Novelties, page 4.Per lb., \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c., oz., 25c., pkt. 10c.**Extra Early Large Red**—One of the best red varieties, very early, of excellent quality, and a good keeper.Per lb. \$2.20, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c., oz., 20c., pkt. 5c.

SILVER SKIN.

tion they are very handsome and attractive and sell for good prices. Very choice new seed, crop of 1893. Per lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—A handsome white Onion. Earlier than White Globe. A good variety for pickling. The best variety to grow for White sets. Per lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

HARRIS' RED GLOBE—This is a splendid variety, but requires rich land and early sowing. It is a large, deep red, handsome Globe Onion. Very productive, but later than our Early Red. Choice seed, crop of 1893. Per lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Italian Varieties of Onions.

New Giant Rocca—One of the very best of the Italian varieties; of immense size, productive and of very mild flavor. Globular in shape, color light brown. Especially adapted for southern latitudes. At the north it needs rich land and very early sowing. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Prize Taker—The largest and handsomest of all onions. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed in February or March and the plants carefully set out in the open ground as soon as the soil is in good condition. Enormous yields can be obtained in this way. The onions are of great size and beauty. Though so large it is very solid and keeps well. It is of mild and delicate flavor and very popular in market. Per lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

SOUTHPORT WHITE

GLOBE—A splendid variety, but requires good land and the best of cultivation. The best keeper of all the White varieties. This variety is often grown by sowing the seed in hot-beds in February or March and transplanting the young onions into the open ground as soon as it can be got in good condition. The Onions are pulled when they are about the size of a small egg and bunched for market. When in this condition



EARLY BARLETTA ONION.

NEW EARLY BARLETTA, or White Pickling—This is the earliest of all Onions. If sown early they will be ripe by the first of August. A row of these Onions is a sight worth seeing. They are beautiful Onions, perfect in shape and of a pearly white color which makes them very attractive in appearance. They are the Onions for pickles. For this purpose they should be sown quite thick so that they will not grow to be over half an inch in diameter. They will often sell for over \$2.00 per bushel in market and are a profitable crop. Per lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

White Queen—A white flat onion, small, but larger than the Early Barletta and very early; excellent for table use and for pickles. Per lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

PARSLEY.Fr., *Persil.* Ger., *Petersilie.*

Sow early in the Spring in rows 15 inches apart. Drop five or six seeds to an inch of row and cover half an inch deep. The seed germinates slowly, and care must be taken that the weeds do not smother the young plants. This thick seeding will insure a crop. Thin the plants out to six inches apart. A few plants may be taken up in the fall and planted in boxes in the house. They will grow well in this way and furnish a constant supply of parsley all winter.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful variety for garnishing; handsomely curled and crimped. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz., 10c., pkt. 5c.



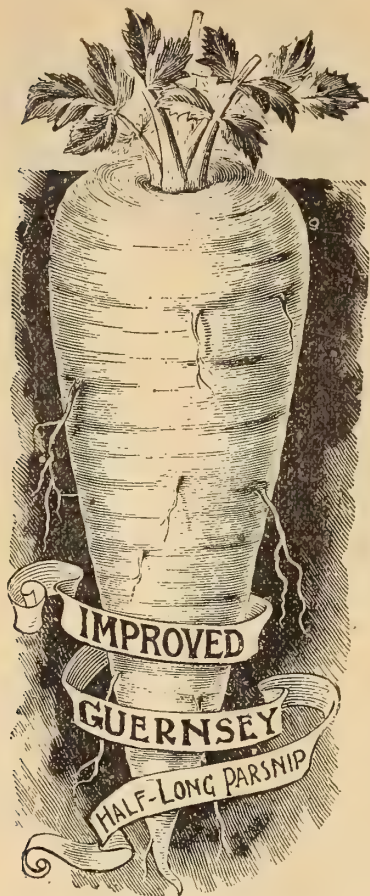
PARSLEY—CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.

Extra Double Curled—One of the best varieties; the leaves are beautifully curled and very dark green and of fine quality. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

PARSNIPS.Fr., *Panais.* Ger., *Pastinake.*

As a field crop sow Parsnips in rows two feet apart or wide enough apart to admit the use of a horse-hoe. In the garden sow in rows 15 inches apart and thin the plants to four or five inches in the rows. Sow at any time from early Spring to the middle of June. Parsnips can be left in the ground all winter and will be of better quality than if taken up and stored in the cellar.

Long Hollow Crown—The standard variety; of good shape, handsome, very productive, and of excellent quality. Per lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 23c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.



Guernsey Half Long—An improved variety; not so long as the Hollow Crown and more uniform in thickness. It does not spindle off towards the bottom, is easily harvested, sweet, tender and of the highest quality and a heavy cropper. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

PEPPERS.

Fr., *Piment*. Ger., *Pfeffer*.

Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed in April. Before the plants begin to crowd prick them out into a larger box and give more room. If necessary to keep them back before the ground is ready outside, transplant again. About the first of June set them out in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows.

CAYENNE—Best for seasoning pickles. *Enormously productive*. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe, and of sharp pungent flavor. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

Ruby King—The largest of all Peppers. The vines are vigorous and very productive; the fruit sweet, remarkably mild and of excellent quality. Per lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE—One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best varieties. Bright red, thick flesh and very mild. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

GOLDEN DAWN—The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape and of a sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and productive. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



GOLDEN DAWN PEPPER.

NEW CELESTIAL—A very ornamental Pepper from China. The peppers, before they are ripe, are creamy white and change when ripe to a bright scarlet, so that they are both red and white peppers on the plant at the same time, presenting an attractive appearance. Per oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

PEAS.

Fr., *Pois*. Ger., *Erbse*.

For an early crop sow Alaska, or First and Best, the moment the frost is out of the ground, in rows 3 feet apart. Our own plan is to make the row with a hoe about three inches wide and two inches deep. Drop not less than three peas to each inch of row. Cover about an inch deep, and as soon as the peas are sprouted draw another inch of soil on the rows.

For second early and main crop sow American Wonder, or McLean's Little Gem, as soon as the soil is warm and dry, and at the same time sow some of the second early and large late varieties. This will give you a continuous supply of peas from the time they commence to bear.

EARLY VARIETIES.

CLEVELAND'S ALASKA—This is one of the earliest and best peas; probably the very earliest. The pods are about three inches long, very uniform in size and well filled. The whole crop matures about the same time, so that they can be all picked within a few days from the time they are ready to eat, and the vines can be cleared off the ground and other crops sown. Two feet high. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

First and Best, or Earliest of All—This is the standard early pea. The pods are well filled and mature so evenly that the entire crop may be gathered at two or three pickings. Grows about two feet high. Per qt. 40c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Extra Early Premium Gem—A dwarf wrinkled variety, very similar to McLean's Little Gem, but larger and more productive. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

McLean's Little Gem—One of the best of all the dwarf varieties; about a week later than First and Best; grows about a foot high. Peas large, wrinkled, and very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Blue Peter—An early, dwarf pea, growing only about a foot high, but a strong, vigorous grower, and wonderfully productive. Per qt. 40c., pt. 22c., pkt. 10c.

Extra Early Kent—You may call this Daniel O'Rourke, Extra Early Philadelphia, Carter's First Crop or any name you fancy. Grows about two feet high. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

AMERICAN WONDER—Very dwarf, growing less than a foot high; immensely productive; pods large and well filled. The earliest of all the sweet, wrinkled varieties. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., pkt. 10c.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

HEROINE—A pea worth growing. See Novelties, page 6. Per qt. 60c., pt. 35c., pkt. 10c.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—*Enormously productive.* Vines grow about two feet high and are covered with large well filled pods. The peas mature very evenly so that the entire crop may be gathered at one or two pickings. It is a wrinkled pea of fine quality. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Bliss's Abundance—Grows about 18 inches high, branching from the roots, so that it need not be sown as thick as many others. Pods large and well filled with sweet wrinkled peas. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Yorkshire Hero—A green, wrinkled pea, admirably adapted for main crop. Grows about two and a half feet high; remarkably productive and of good quality. Per qt. 45c., pt. 25c., pkt. 10c.

FOR GENERAL CROP.

STRATAGEM—A large, late, wrinkled pea, grows about two feet high; vines vigorous and branching; pods remarkably large and well-filled with large peas of the highest quality. A very productive and valuable variety. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Telephone—A tall growing variety; the pods are of the largest size and well filled. The peas are wrinkled, remarkably sweet and fine flavored. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., pkt. 10c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A large wrinkled pea, of excellent quality; vines grow from 4 to 5 feet high and bear large crops of long well-filled pods. Many new varieties are introduced every year, but few, if any, surpass the old "Champion." Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT—Similar to the White or Black Eyed Marrowfat, except that the vines keep in bearing longer and do not grow so high. The pods are equally large and well filled. Per qt. 35c., pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—This is one of the most productive of all varieties of peas and the most profitable for main crop for market. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high. Healthy and luxuriant foliage, free from mildew. Pods are long and well filled with large peas of fair quality. Per qt. 30c., pt. 18c., pkt. 10c.

Black Eyed Marrowfat—Some gardeners prefer this to the Large White Marrowfat; it is the same as this variety except that the peas have black eyes. Per qt. 30c., pt. 18c., pkt. 10c.

Tall Sugar, Edible Pods—Medium to late. Grows about five feet high. This variety is grown solely for its pods, which, when young, are very sweet and tender. Per qt. 50c., pt. 30c., pkt. 10c.

PUMPKINS.

r., Courge. Ger. Kurbiss.

For planting among corn the Connecticut Field Pumpkin is the best variety for the table or for stock. Our plan of planting the seed, instead of dropping the seed at the time of planting the corn, is to go over the field and press

into the light mellow soil in the hill three seeds in every third row, about ten feet apart each way. A couple of smart boys will plant a large field in a day, and the pigs or sheep and cows in the fall will be very grateful for the pumpkins. Pumpkins give the pigs a good start, which the soft corn, and later the hard corn, will continue till they are fit for the butcher.



LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

Large Cheese—Flesh thick, sweet and of good flavor. Seed small, fruit large. Per lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

CALHOUN—The best Pumpkin for pies. See Novelties, page 11. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Connecticut Field—The best variety to be grown among corn. Hardy, vigorous, productive; large, handsome fruit of excellent quality. We have raised pumpkins of this variety that weighed over 50 lbs. Per lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c., pkt. 5c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON—(Also called *King of the Mammoths and Jumbo Pumpkin.*)—Many people take great pride in growing large Pumpkins, and for this purpose the Mammoth Potiron is the best. It attains an enormous size, sometimes weighing 200 pounds or more. The Pumpkins are salmon colored, flesh yellow and good quality. Per lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Fr., Rhubarbe. Ger., Rhabarber.



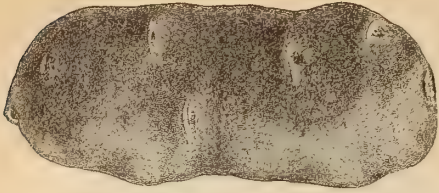
RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

In growing Rhubarb from seed, the land must be made very rich. Sow early in the spring in rows fifteen inches apart, and keep down the weeds by the frequent use of the hoe. Set out the roots in the Fall or Spring in rows four feet apart and two feet in the row.

Rhubarb—Very choice, fresh imported seed. Per lb. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Rhubarb Roots—By mail, prepaid, 20c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.00, doz. \$1.85. By express, not prepaid, 15c. each, doz. \$1.25. Order early. Roots sent as soon as the weather is suitable for planting.

POTATOES.



MONROE SEEDLING POTATO.

CULTIVATION.—The different methods of cultivation are so numerous and well-known that it is hardly necessary to review them all here. We will only speak of a few points. The question of how many eyes to plant per hill has long been a disputed one. An interesting exhibit to illustrate the effect of planting all the way from one to twenty eyes per hill was made at the World's Fair. The whole product of the different hills was shown. With most of the varieties the one-eye hill contained three or four large Potatoes and no small ones. Two eyes produced a larger number of Potatoes, but each a little smaller. This amount of seed in the case of some varieties that naturally run small produced the best results. In the case of the Rural New Yorker No. 2, a Potato that produces very large tubers, three or four eyes gave the greatest weight of marketable Potatoes. And they were beauties! All about the same size, white, smooth and handsome. This variety received the highest award. When larger numbers of eyes were used a large proportion of small Potatoes was produced, increasing with the number of eyes used.

We find it pays remarkably well to use a mixture of superphosphate, nitrate of soda and muriate of potash on Potatoes. This will not only produce a larger crop, but the Potatoes are smoother, handsome and of better quality than when large quantities of barn-yard manure are used.

EARLY POTATOES.

Rochester Rose—(See cut on back of cover.) This new Potato originated in this vicinity, and has proved to be a remarkably fine early variety. It is the largest yielder of any very early potato we know of. It much resembles the old Early Rose, which is still one of the best early varieties, but it is a better yielder than that variety, and the potatoes average larger, while they ripen equally as early. The quality of the potatoes is very fine. The tubers are inclined to be long and with a slight red tinge like the Early Rose. We think this will be found a very profitable variety. Per peck 60c., bushel \$1.60, barrel (standard,) \$4.50.

CHICAGO MARKET—(See cut on back of cover.) This is one of the best very early Potatoes we have tried. It is earlier than the Early Rose and the Potatoes are of handsome appearance, rather long, with small eyes and a slight red color. The quality is of the best. When given good cultivation this variety yields remarkably well and is so early that the highest prices are realized for the crop. For home use as well as for market it has few equals. Per peck 60c., bushel \$1.60, barrel \$4.50.

EARLY ROSE—This has long been the most popular early Potato and it certainly deserves its reputation, being early, productive and of the finest quality and an excellent keeper. We have some very fine seed. Per peck 50c., bushel \$1.50, barrel \$4.00.

NEW QUEEN—This is a very fine early white Potato. It is oval in shape, very smooth and handsome. Yields well. Quality excellent. On account of its earliness and handsome appearance it brings the highest price in market. Per peck 50c., bushel \$1.50, barrel \$4.00.

FOR MAIN CROP.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2—(See cut on back of cover.) This remarkable variety originated from seed on the experimental grounds of *The Rural New Yorker*. It has been tested throughout the country and every one who has raised it is enthusiastic in its praise. Indeed it has created quite a sensation among potato growers. On account of its enormous productiveness, uniformity in size and shape and its handsome appearance, the Rural New Yorker No. 2 is probably the most profitable Potato to raise now in existence. The tubers are nearly round, but some slightly elongated and flattened. The eyes

The advantage to be derived from planting seed Potatoes grown in a different locality from where the crop is to be raised has long been recognized, and the practice is one of the important points in successful Potato culture. Another important point is to obtain *good varieties*. We do not make a point of introducing new varieties of Potatoes and selling them as marvels at fabulous prices. But when a variety has been tried in different localities and found to be superior we offer it to our customers at reasonable rates. There may be some pleasure in testing new varieties, but certainly no profit for the practical farmer or gardener.

are few and far between and very shallow. The skin is very white and smooth, which makes the Potatoes very attractive in appearance. They are remarkably good keepers. We have some very fine bright seed, all of good large size, which we offer at the following low prices: Per peck 65c., bushel \$1.70, barrel \$4.75.

J. B. Clark, of Genesee Co., N. Y., writes to the *Rural New Yorker*: I raised two acres, 59½ rods of R. N. Y. No. 2 Potatoes from seed that I have raised from the one you sent me some years ago. The amount dug from this area was 775 bushels or a fraction over 326 bushels per acre, which we think is good for common field culture, and which is over 100 bushels more per acre than Empire State yielded right beside them.

Green Mountain—For extra fine quality plant this variety. See Specialties, page 5. Per peck, 50c., bushel \$1.50, barrel \$4.00.

Monroe Seedling—Enormous yielder. See Specialties, page 5. Per peck 45c., bushel \$1.40, barrel \$3.75.

St. Patrick—A fine white potato, much resembling the White Star, but a better yielder. The potatoes are long, smooth skinned, and with shallow eyes. Yields very large crops and is very uniform in size and shape. A very popular variety. Per peck 45c., per bushel \$1.40, barrel \$3.75.

RADISH.

Fr., *Radis*. Ger., *Rettig*.

Those who have difficulty in raising good Radishes should try a mixture of superphosphate and nitrate of soda sown broadcast at the rate of six pounds to the square rod. A warm sandy soil that has been well manured for previous crops, or has been in sod is best. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping a seed to each inch of row, and cover not more than half an inch deep. Hoe frequently between the rows and thin out the plants to two or three inches apart in the row. In our dry climate it is folly to expect good Radishes if they are left too thick.

It ought to be more generally known that by sowing the seed in July, August and September a fine crop of Radishes can be grown in the fall, and often prove highly profitable for market. We do not refer to winter varieties, but to the summer sorts. The earlier varieties can be sown later in the summer or fall than the later kinds.

Radishes grown in hot-beds, started in February or March, are a profitable crop. A moderate heat only is needed, and free ventilation is necessary to keep the plants from running too much to leaf. For this purpose the Earliest Scarlet White-Tipped Forcing, the Earliest

Scarlet Forcing and the Early Scarlet Globe Short-Top are the best red varieties, while **Felton's Improved White Box** is large and attractive and probably the best *white* variety, though not as early as the red sorts. These varieties bottom up with wonderful rapidity. They are also excellent for sowing out of doors. For home use there is nothing equal to them. For market some of the long varieties may be more profitable, at least after the early kinds are gone.

All our Radish seed is grown from selected and transplanted roots, and is of the very best quality.



SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP.

Earliest Scarlet White-Tipped Forcing—This and the variety following are the earliest forcing radishes we have ever grown. The rapidity with which they bottom up is marvelous. We have had radishes of good marketable size 18 days from sowing the seed. The radishes are perfectly round as shown in the cut, and are of a bright scarlet with pure white tips which makes them very attractive in appearance. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

Earliest Scarlet Forcing—This variety is similar to the above except that it has no white tips and is of a deeper scarlet. It grows with the same rapidity. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SHORT-TOP—One of the best varieties for forcing, being very early, with short leaves and of a bright red color. The flesh is white, crisp and of the finest flavor. *It is unsurpassed in quality.* Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Wood's Early Frame—This is the best long radish for forcing. It grows very rapidly and is of good quality. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—This is the most popular market radish. It is early, a rapid grower, good shape, about six inches long, bright scarlet color; flesh crisp, tender and of good flavor. For late Fall use sow in August. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



CHARTIER RADISH.

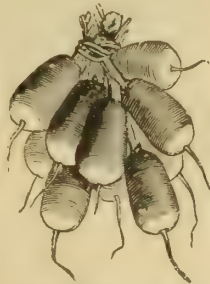
Scarlet Turnip, White Tip—An early variety, good size, crisp and handsome. Per lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX—See Novelties, page 11. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

CHARTIER—A superior radish; bright red on top, shading to pure white at the end; early, of large size, and remaining in edible condition a long time; a popular market variety. Per lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.



French Breakfast—A beautiful olive-shaped radish; bright scarlet with white tip; early, medium size, crisp, tender, and of unsurpassed flavor. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long White Naples—An excellent late variety. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Round Red, or Scarlet Turnip—One of the earliest and best radishes. Excellent for forcing as well as for out-door crop.

NEW FRENCH BREAKFAST Good size, red skin, white flesh, crisp, juicy and good flavored. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Round White Turnip—Similar to the Red Turnip, except in color. It is a delicious radish. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Rose, Olive-Shaped—Early, excellent quality; grows about one and a half inches long and one and a half to two inches in circumference. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE STRASBURG—An excellent variety either for market or home use. A quick grower, roots long and tapering, with white, crisp, tender, succulent flesh; one of the best varieties for summer use. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

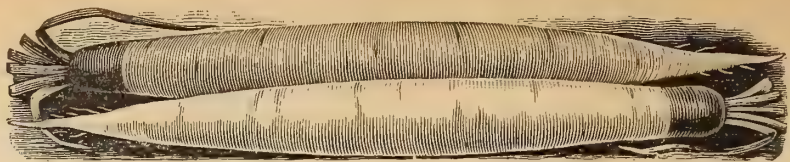
WINTER RADISHES.

Cultivation precisely like turnips. Sow in July or August in rows fifteen inches apart. Hoe frequently between the rows and keep down the weeds. Thin the radishes to three inches apart. During Autumn pull them as wanted to eat. For Winter use gather them before severe frost, and put them in pits as you do potatoes or turnips. If put in a cool cellar and mixed with soil they will keep fresh all Winter.

CHINESE ROSE—A superior variety; good size, averaging five inches in length and two inches in diameter; skin a bright rose color; flesh crisp, tender and good flavor. One of the very best winter radishes. Per lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

California Mammoth White—A very large Winter variety, grown extensively among the Chinese in California. This is the largest of all radishes. Per lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long Black Spanish—By many this long variety is preferred to the Black Spanish Turnip Radish. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY.

Black Spanish Turnip—A very large, hardy, long-keeping radish. Sow in July. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



BLACK SPANISH TURNIP RADISH.



CHINESE ROSE.

SPINACH.

Fr., *Epinard*. Ger., *Spinat*.

Spinach is very hardy and the seed may be sown the moment the frost is out of the ground. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and thin out the plants to three or four inches apart. You will find a dressing of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate of very great value, say five or six lbs. to the square, rod sown broadcast. In September sow Spinach to winter over for early spring use. Sow as above and do not forget to furnish plenty of plant-food. The stronger the plants the better will they stand the winter and the earlier will they be ready in the Spring.

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED—(Also called Bloomsdale)—The hardiest, handsomest and most productive variety. The leaves are somewhat wrinkled like a Savoy-Cabbage. Per lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Round, or Summer—A thick-leaved, large and excellent variety. Quite as hardy as the Prickly or Winter. Popular in market. Per lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.



VIOFLAY SPINACH.

LARGE THICK-LEAF VIOFLAY—A new and valuable variety. The European seedsmen call it "Monstrous" Vioflay Spinach. It remains longer without going to seed than any other sort, and on this account is speci-

ally desirable for Spring sowing. It has very large, thick leaves. Per lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.
Prickly, or Winter—Productive and of excellent quality. Per lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Fr., *Salsifis*. Ger., *Hafer Wurzel*.

Salsify is a most useful and delicious vegetable and should be in every garden. It can be used in the late Fall and early Spring when there are few other vegetables and will therefore be highly appreciated. The cultivation is very simple. It should have rich land and thorough and frequent hoeing between the rows. The rows should not be less than fifteen inches apart, and the plants singled out to three or four inches apart in the rows. The thinning should be done as soon as the plants come up, for if left too long the plants are very hard to pull up. Sow as soon as the land is in good condition in the Spring.

Long White—Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

NEW MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety is a great improvement on the old varieties of Salsify. The roots grow to a much larger size and are of the finest quality. We raised some last year that measured over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches around. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SQUASH.

Fr., *Courge*. Ger., *Kurbiss*.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Winter Squash is usually planted in hills eight feet apart. Drop not less than a dozen seeds to each hill, and cover from one to two inches deep. Dust the young plants with white hellebore or pyrethrum powder. Hoe frequently and pull a little soil towards the hill and among the plants. The bugs do not like to be meddled with. The hoeing and the powder both help to scare them off. Gradually thin out the poor leaf-riddled plants till you have only three or four good, strong plants in a hill.

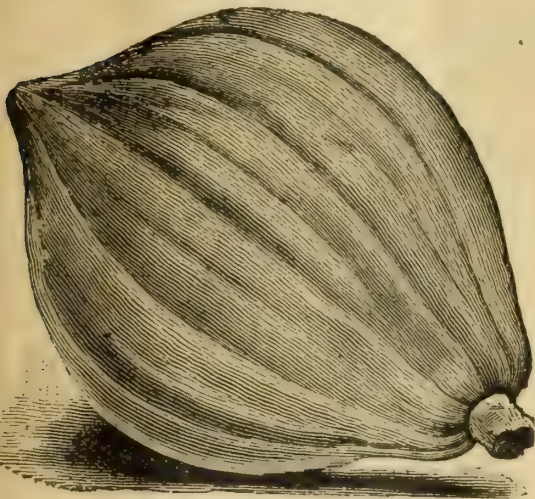
HUBBARD—The most profitable Squash for market. Very productive and a good keeper. Flesh fine, rich, dry, sweet and of unsurpassed flavor. The best of seed. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



PERFECT GEM SQUASH.

Perfect Gem—A most delicious Squash. Grown either for summer or autumn and winter use. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

PROLIFIC MARROW, or Early Orange Marrow—An improvement on the Boston Marrow. It is earlier than that variety and more productive. It is of a deep orange color, thick flesh, and of fine quality. We consider this the best Fall Squash, either for home use or for market. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

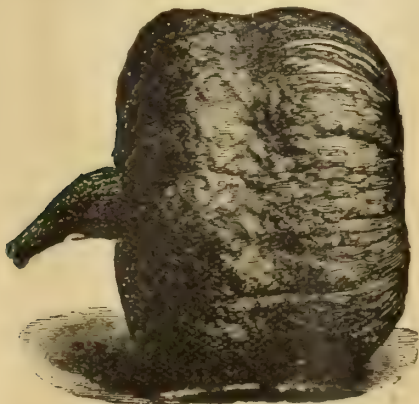


PROLIFIC OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW SQUASH.

SIBLEY, OR PIKE'S PEAK—One of the best Winter Squashes. A vigorous grower, and very productive; fruit large and uniform, a good keeper, dry, and of the highest flavor. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

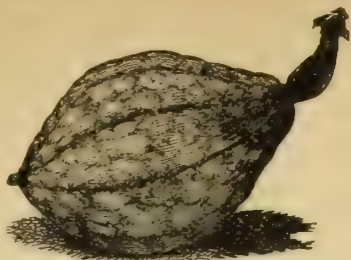
Marblehead—A good keeper, productive, and of excellent quality. Very dry, sweet and good flavor. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Essex Hybrid—A remarkably fine grained and high flavored squash. A good keeper; flesh thick and solid. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



ESSEX HYBRID SQUASH.

BOSTON MARROW—A well-known and highly prized variety. Like the Perfect Gem, it is an intermediate variety, beginning to ripen about two weeks later than the summer or bush kinds. It is of the best quality and a good keeper. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

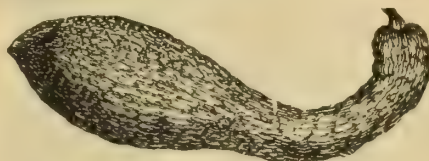


BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.

American Turban, or Turk's Cap—An excellent variety of unsurpassed quality for use in the autumn and early winter. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SUMMER SQUASH.

Sow summer squash as soon as the soil is warm and dry, say the last of May or first of June, in rows four or five feet apart, and gradually thin out the plants, after they have got fairly growing and out of the way of the bugs, to 8 or 10 inches apart. Or plant in hills four feet apart each way, sowing a dozen seeds in each hill, but ultimately leaving only three or four of the strongest plants in a hill.



EARLY CROOKNECK SQUASH.

Early Bush Scallop-White.

Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

EARLY CROOKNECK—

The earliest and best Summer Squash; very productive, and of excellent quality. Per lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

GIANT CROOKNECK—

EARLY BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH. This is a new strain of Crookneck Squash that grows much larger than the old variety. See Novelties, page 10. Per lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

TOMATOES.

Fr., *Tomate*. Ger., *Liebesapfel*.

ONE OF OUR LEADING SPECIALTIES.

We take great pains to save our seed only from the best tomatoes, throwing out all the poor irregular ones. The cost of Tomato seed is very small compared with the value of the crop, and a grower can better afford to pay \$10 a lb. for such seed than take common seed as a gift.

We test all the new varieties as they come out, but only offer our customers the varieties which are found to be better than those we already have.

Sow the seed in a box in the house, or in a hot-bed, about the first of March, and when the plants begin to crowd transplant into larger boxes or into a cold frame. Better still, transplant into three-inch pots.

Set out the plants as soon as the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. A light sandy loam is usually best, though we sometimes get our largest crop on stronger or heavier land. Set plants in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. Keep the land well cultivated and hoed. A mixture of two parts superphosphate and one part nitrate of soda applied at the rate of a handful per plant will be found of the greatest benefit to

the crop, often more than doubling the yield, and producing much better results than barn-yard manure, which is apt to produce too rank a growth of vine at the expense of the fruit.

POTOMAC—See Novelties, page 10. Per oz. 75c., 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

EARLY RUBY—The *earliest* Tomato. See Novelties, page 9. Per lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

DWARF CHAMPION—A valuable variety. See Specialties, page 9. Seed of our own growth, from selected early fruit; it is the finest strain of this variety in existence. Per lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

IGNOTUM—The *largest and best* Tomato. See Specialties, page 9. Per lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c., oz. 30c., 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—One of the best varieties. The fruit is perfectly smooth and remarkably even in size and shape. We have had plants full of tomatoes that hardly varied an ounce in weight. It is a heavy cropper, but not very early. We have some remarkably choice seed. Per lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.



Optimus—Very early, very smooth, and uniform in size and shape; a bright red color; flesh light crimson, good flavor and solid, being entirely free from core. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Ponderosa—"Henderson's No. 400." See Novelties, page 9. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.



GOLDEN QUEEN TOMATO.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Fruit large, remarkably smooth, solid, and of a beautiful yellow color and of fine flavor. It is infinitely superior to the Shah, or any other yellow tomato we have ever tried. Per oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

MIKADO, or TURNER'S HYBRID—Early, and of the largest size. Very productive, but the fruit is somewhat irregular in shape. The fruit is so large and showy, that when smooth, it commands the highest price in market. Per lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—One of the largest and best varieties; vines healthy and very productive; used very largely by the canners. Per lb. \$2.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

PERFECTION—Fruit deep red, good size, almost round and very smooth; solid and of very fine quality; early and very productive. Per lb. \$2.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

New Peach Tomato—The fruit resembles a peach so much in size, shape and color, that people are often deceived by it. It even has the bloom or fuzz of the peach, which is found on no other tomato. The fruit has a sweet, pleasant flavor, and is good eaten out of the hand like a peach. Per oz. 30c., 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Red Cherry—For pickling and preserves. Per lb. \$3.30, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

Yellow Plum—Fruit plum-shaped; bright yellow in color and of fine flavor; much esteemed for preserves and for stewing, when it much resembles a pear in flavor. Per pkt. 10c.

Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato—(Also called Strawberry or Winter Cherry.) A curious little fruit that grows in a husk. The fruit is small, yellow, and of a sweet, peculiar flavor; used principally for preserves. Will keep in the husks a long time. It is early and immensely productive. Per oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

We can supply the following well known varieties at the uniform price of \$2.40 per lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Paragon, Perfection, Trophy, Acme, General Grant, Hathaway's Excelsior.

TURNIPS.

Fr., *Navet*. Ger., *Steckrube*.

For Summer use sow early in the Spring, in rows fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants six or seven inches apart in the row.

For Autumn use, our own practice is to sow in rows 28 inches apart, thin out to seven inches in the row, and keep clean with a horse cultivator. Sow from the middle of July to the middle of August. Many farmers sow Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnip, and the White Flat Dutch broadcast, and thin out with a harrow. If not to be harrowed or hoed, half a pound to a pound of seed, if you can distribute it evenly, is sufficient for an acre. When sowing broadcast it is a good plan to mix the seed with four or five times its bulk of fine sand. In drills sow not less than two pounds per acre. This thick sowing is necessary or advisable, on account of the black beetle or "Jumping Jack." As soon as the plants are in the rough leaf the danger is over, and the plants should be singled out with a hoe to about seven inches apart.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—This is our favorite variety. Good size, handsome, very early and of excellent quality. Fresh seed that is sure to grow. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.



EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

Early Purple-Top Milan—This is a remarkably fine strain of the well-known Purple-Top Strap Leaf Turnip. It is at least a *week earlier* and has smaller tops and very smooth, large, handsome roots of the highest quality. For Fall and early use it can be sown later than any other variety. It is astonishing how rapidly the bulbs or roots grow and mature. Of all the varieties of turnips in our test garden this has proved to be the most rapid grower and produced the earliest and handsomest roots of the highest quality. Per lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Early White Flat Dutch—Excellent for table use, very early, good size, and of fine quality. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Early Yellow Stone—Early, good size, rapid grower and of fine quality. Per lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Yellow Aberdeen—A great cropper, medium early. Excellent for stock and good for the table. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Ball—An early yellow turnip, globe-shaped, smooth and handsome. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

Ruta Bagas or Swede Turnips should be sown earlier than the preceding varieties. Sow from the middle of May to the middle of June, in rows two and a half feet apart. Drill in about two pounds of seed per acre. Single the plants to ten inches apart in the rows. They are a hardy, long keeping, nutritious turnip, and valuable for the table, for stock and for market. It is surprising that more are not grown. If you want a big crop of Ruta Bagas, prepare the land thoroughly and before sowing the seed put on 400 pounds each of nitrate of soda and superphosphate per acre and harrow or cultivate them in. You will be astonished at the effect. We never think of sowing Ruta Bagas without superphosphate and nitrate. It is not at all uncommon for these manures to *increase* the crop 500 bushels per acre.

Harris' White Purple Top—See Novelties, page 10. 3 pkts 35c., pkts. 15c.

BREAD STONE TURNIP—The best for table use. See Novelties, page 4. Per lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., pkt. 10c.



IMPERIAL PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

IMPERIAL PURPLE-TOP—A great cropper. Handsome shape, large size, keeps well. Yellow flesh, and of the best quality either for table or for stock. The best of seed. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede—One of the very best and most productive varieties. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE SWEET or FRENCH—A great favorite with many people, who prefer it to the yellow fleshed varieties for the table. Per lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

AROMATIC OR SWEET HERBS.

THYME.

The seeds of Thyme are remarkably small, and must be sown on the finest and best of land. They may be sown in a box in the house early in the Spring, and the plants set out in the garden as soon as the weather is suitable. If sown in open ground select the warmest and lightest soil and sow in rows fifteen inches apart. Per oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

ROSEMARY.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and drop five or six seeds in a place, fifteen inches apart in the row. Cover with not more than a quarter of an inch of fine soil and pat it down firm and smooth with the back of the spade. Per oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

CORIANDER.

The young and tender leaves of the Coriander are used for flavoring soups and salads. The seed is round and nearly as large as a Sweet Pea. The plants are easily grown in the open ground, in rows fifteen inches apart and two inches apart in the row. Use the plants before they run up to seed. Sow at intervals of two or three weeks for succession. Best of seed. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

BORAGE.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and drop one seed to each inch of row. It is a hardy and easily grown plant and used only in the green state, and principally for flavoring cooling beverages. Per lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

CARAWAY.

Sow Caraway in the Fall or Spring in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart, thin out to six or eight inches apart in the row. The plants are hardy and easily grown. Caraway seeds are used for flavoring bread, cakes, cookies, etc., and are healthy and agreeable. Per lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SWEET MARJORAM.

Cultivation of Sweet Marjoram is similar to that of Sage. The leaves make a most agreeable and pleasant flavoring in dressing for poultry. Per lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SUMMER SAVORY.

The cultivation of Summer Savory is similar to that recommended for Sage. Very choice seed. Per lb. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SAGE.

Sage is a profitable crop. It is used extensively for flavoring sausages, and for stuffing ducks and geese.

The seed can be sown in a box in the house, as recommended for Thyme, or it may be sown out of doors early in the Spring in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart and dropping two or three seeds to each inch of row.

The young plants can be drawn out for use as required, till you have thinned them out to a foot apart in the row. Keep the ground well hoed and nothing more is required. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

FIELD SEEDS.

IMPROVED AMERICAN OATS.

Has Yielded Over 100 Bushels Per Acre.

We have grown this Oats for many years and have never found anything better, in fact nothing nearly as good. It has been tested by a number of the Experiment Stations, and has made a good record for itself. At the Ohio station it yielded 86 bushels per acre. We had a field of seven acres on our farm that yielded over 100 bushels per acre. In this neighborhood it is grown almost universally. It is a white Oats, has stiff straw, ripens early and yields better than any variety we know of.

Mr. Frank J. Kroboth, Mont Moor, N. Y., writes, Sept. 7, '92: "I had the finest crop of Oats in this county from the seed I bought of you. While the crop was growing near a principal road, I sold nearly one-half of it for seed to neighbors for next year. The field is fully 3 acres, two-thirds of it received a liberal dressing of manure and one-third nothing, and all grew a crop of corn the year before. For the Oats, the unmanured acre received 150 lbs. of nitrate and 150 lbs. of phosphate; one of the other acres 100 lbs. of nitrate and 100 lbs. of phosphate, and the other previously manured acre no nitrate or phosphate. The yield of grain and straw on the first acre was nearly double that on the last acre—82 and 46 respectively. The middle acre was damaged by neighbors' fowls, so I did not measure it. I am satisfied that nitrate of soda pays, and will experiment with it further."

Price—We have some very fine Oats that we offer at the following prices: Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.20, 1 bag 2½ bu. \$2.75. Write for prices on larger quantities.

POTATOES.

For POTATOES, see page 30.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

The importance of using Grass and Clover Seeds that are free from weed seeds is beginning to be understood. The Timothy and Clover Seeds that are usually sold are full of foul weed seeds, which are not easily discovered except by a careful examination.

We make a specialty of extra re-cleaned Clover and Grass seeds which have been cleaned by improved machinery and are free from weed seeds and other impurities. This seed costs a little more than the ordinary brands, but is worth far more than the extra price charged. We shall be pleased to send samples of Timothy, Clover or other grass seeds on receipt of a 2 cent stamp for postage.

Please write for prices, stating quantity desired.

In growing hay for market there is no grass more profitable than Timothy. This is because it is well known and commands the highest price. But for home use or for pastures, we should sow a mixture of grasses and Clovers. This subject is beginning to attract attention, and we are safe in recommending a trial of all the following varieties.

At the prices annexed we send these grasses and Clover seeds by freight or express. If to be sent by mail add 8 cents per lb. for postage:

Price List of Grass and Clover Seeds.

	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.
Red Top, 14 lbs. per bu.....	\$ 15	\$ 45	\$1 25
" extra re-cleaned, 32 lbs. per bu.	18	1 00	3 75
Kentucky Blue grass, extra clean...	25	75	2 50
White Clover.....	30	3 25	12 00
Alsike Clover.....	25	3 25	12 00
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	25	3 00	10 00
Orchard Grass.....	20	70	2 20
Red Clover, medium, extra re-cleaned—Write for sample and price.			
Red Clover, mammoth, extra re-cleaned—Write for sample and price.			
Timothy, extra re-cleaned—Write for sample and price.			
Hungarian Grass or Millet.....	10	50	1 50
English Perennial Rye Grass.....	15	50	1 75
Italian Rye Grass.....	18	55	1 85
Meadow Fescue.....	25	1 00	3 50
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass.....	1 00		
Meadow Foxtail.....	40	1 00	3 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	25	75	2 75

HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED.

There is an increasing demand for our Lawn Grass Seed every year. And no wonder. It is prepared with the greatest care; it is composed of the best grasses, and only the best heavy re-cleaned seed used. It is far superior to the ordinary Lawn Grass seed, composed of poorly cleaned seed, containing a great many weed seeds which grow and produce foul weeds, destroying the beauty of the lawn, besides causing endless trouble in removing them. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be got into condition, one quart to the square rod or five bushels to the acre. On old lawns that need re-invigorating, sow a pint of seed to the square rod just as the frost is going out of the surface soil; and if you sow at the same time, or shortly afterwards, 5 lbs. of superphosphate and 5 lbs. nitrate of soda and 3 lbs. muriate of potash to the square rod, you will probably have as handsome a lawn as can be desired. These fertilizers have a wonderful effect on the color and luxuriance of the grass.

Harris' Lawn Grass Mixture—By mail, prepaid, ½ lb. 25c., lb. (1½ quarts) 45c., or any greater quantity 40c. per lb. By express or freight, pk. \$1.10, bu. (24 lbs.) \$4.00.

HARRIS' GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

FOR HAY OR PERMANENT PASTURE.

For hay and permanent pasture combined, Harris' Grass Mixture will be found unsurpassed. It consists of Orchard Grass, Red, Alsike and White Clover, English and Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, True Perennial Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy and Red Top. This mixture can be sown in the Spring or Autumn, with or without grain. If sown alone, sow 4 bushels per acre; if with grain, 3 bushels per acre.

Harris' Grass and Clover Seed Mixture—By mail, 35c. per lb., 3 lbs. \$1.10. By freight or express, pk. 85c., bu. (20 lbs.) \$3.00; no charge for bags.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FOR 1894.

At the following prices the Seeds are sent by EXPRESS or FREIGHT at the expense of the purchaser, but NOT by mail. Where heavy Seeds are ordered there is often a great saving in having them sent by FREIGHT or EXPRESS.

Discounts.—To any one getting up a club for our Seeds, no matter how small the order, we allow a discount of 5 per cent. And to any one whose order amounts to \$10 or more, we allow a discount of 10 per cent.; \$20 or more, 15 per cent.

Please observe that at the following rates we do not send Seeds by mail:

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

	100	200	500	1000
Conover's Colossal, one year old..	60	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$3 50
Two-years-old	75	1 35	2 50	4 50
Palmetto, one-year old	75	1 35	2 50	4 50

ASPARAGUS SEED.

	lb.	1/2 lb.	oz.
Conover's Colossal	35	12	....
Palmetto	75	27	8

BEEETS.

Egyptian Blood Turnip	60	16	6
Extra Early Bassano Turnip	55	16	6
Bastian's Blood Turnip	55	16	6
Early Blood Turnip	55	16	6
Long Smooth Blood Red	55	16	6
Eclipse	60	16	6
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet	40	15	6

MANGEL WURZEL, or Large Beet for Stock.

Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel	50	15	....
Giant Yellow Intermediate	50	15	....
Golden Tankard	50	15	....
Yellow Ovoid	50	15	....
Norbiton Giant or Mammoth Long Red	50	15	....
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet	50	15	....
Imperial Sugar Beet	40	12	....
Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet	40	12	....

BORECOLE, or Kale (GREENS.)

Dwarf Curled Green	1 15	35	13
Tail Green, Scotch Curled	1 15	35	13

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Improved Dwarf	2 40	70	23
Half Dwarf Paris Market	2 90	80	23

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Cleveland's Improved Valentine ..	17	25	\$1 60	\$5 00
Early Mohawk	17	25	1 60	5 00
German Black Wax	17	30	1 70	6 00
Black Eyed Wax	22	35	1 70	6 50
Golden Wax	17	30	1 80	6 75
Crystal Wax	22	35	1 80	6 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	22	35	1 85	7 50
Rufugee, or One Thousand to One ..	17	25	1 45	4 50
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf ..	17	30	1 50	4 75
Henderson's Bush Lima	25	45	3 00	10 00
Burpee's Bush Lima	27	85	5 50	...

BEANS, Pole.

Bootia	37	65	....	....
Golden Flageolet Wax	25	45	....	....
Speckled Cranberry	22	40	2 00	7 00
King of the Garden Lima	22	40	2 50	8 50
Large Lima	20	35	2 20	8 00
Scarlet Runner	22	40	2 20	8 00

BEANS, Field.

Boston Small Pea	17	30	1 40	5 00
Boston Marrow	17	30	1 25	4 50
Marrow Pea	17	25	1 25	4 50

CORN, Sweet.

Cold Coin	27	45	1 75	5 00
Cory	12	20	1 00	3 75
New White Cory	17	30	1 25	4 50
Country Gentleman	22	35	....	....
Shaker's Early	12	20	1 00	3 75
Early Minnesota	12	20	1 00	3 50
Early Marblehead	12	20	1 00	3 75
Hickox Improved	12	20	1 00	3 50
Moore's Early Concord	12	20	1 00	3 75
Black Mexican	12	20	1 20	4 00
Crosby's Extra Early Sugar	12	20	1 00	3 75
Stowell's Evergreen	12	20	1 00	3 75
Perry's Hybrid	12	20	1 00	3 75
Parching or Pop Corn	15	25	1 40	4 50

CRESS.

	lb.	1/2 lb.	oz.
Extra Fine Curled	\$ 30	\$ 12	5
Water Cress	4 40	1 20	43

CORN SALAD.

Large Round Leaved	50	17	8
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CABBAGE.

Early Etampes	2 90	80	25
Succession	3 90	1 05	33
Early York	2 40	70	23
Large York	1 90	55	23
Early Jersey Wakefield, true	3 25	95	28
Henderson's Early Summer	2 90	75	28
Newark Early Flat Dutch	2 60	70	23
Winningstadt	2 40	70	23
Danish Ball Head	2 90	75	28
Fottler's Drumhead	2 40	70	23
Harris Short Stem	2 90	80	28
Premium Flat Dutch	2 15	65	23
Excelsior Flat Dutch	2 80	75	23
Perfection Drumhead Savoy	2 90	80	28
Early Red Erfurt	2 40	70	23
Collards	1 00	30	10

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Paris	7 00	1 95	68
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf .....	....	....	5 00
Erfurt Early Dwarf .....	....	8 00	2 25
Large Lenormand, Short Stem	11 00	2 95	88
Walchere	7 00	1 95	68
Henderson's Early Snowball, true ..	....	12 00	3 50
Algiers	11 00	2 95	88

CARROTS.

Ox-Heart, or Guerande	90	27	8
Early French Short Horn	90	27	8
Harris' Early Half Long	90	27	8
Long Orange	90	27	8
Large White Belgian	80	27	8

CELERY.

Giant Pascal	4 40	1 45	48
Golden Self-Blanching	4 90	1 45	48
Dwarf White	1 80	50	18
Dwarf Red	1 80	50	18
Henderson's White Plume	4 40	1 25	38
Boston Market	2 40	70	23
Henderson's Half Dwarf	2 15	55	18
Golden Heart	2 15	55	18
New Rose	3 40	95	28
Seeley's Leviathan, or Giant White ..	1 90	55	18
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery ..	1 90	55	18

CUCUMBERS.

New Everbearing	80	27	8
New Giant White .....	....	74	23
Paris Pickling	1 90	55	18
Tailby's Hybrid	80	25	8
Nichol's Medium Green	70	22	8
Early Russian	70	22	8
Early Green Cluster	65	22	8
Early White Spine	65	22	8
Improved Long Green	65	22	8
Early Frame	65	22	8
Green Prolific, for pickling	65	22	8

ENDIVE.

Green Curled	1 65	45	18
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EGG PLANT.

Early Long Purple	2 05	65	18
New York Improved Purple	4 90	1 35	38
Extra Early Dwarf Purple	3 65	1 15	31
Black Pekin	4 90	1 25	38

HORSE RADISH.

Sets—80c. per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

KOHL RABI.

Large Green	1 65	45	13
Early White Vienna	2 40	70	23

Novelties and Varieties of Special Merit.

WE wish to call special attention to the following varieties of Annual Flowers. They are varieties that we have selected from the large number that we grow as being the most beautiful and attractive.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any one sending us an order for flower seeds amounting to \$1.00 may select 20 cents worth additional, if the order amounts to \$2.00, 40 cents worth may be selected, and so on, 20 cents worth additional for each \$1.00 sent.

NEW CYCLOPS PINK.

A hardy, ever-blooming and above all *fragrant* Pink coming true from seed is indeed an acquisition. This magnificent new strain embraces all these qualities. The rose and crimson single flowers, six inches in circumference, have a delicate clove-like fragrance. They are borne in great profusion from May until frost after the plant is established; and if the seed is sown early in boxes in the house or hot-bed, will give abundance of flowers the first season.

The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high and are very valuable for bedding as well as cutting, for when massed together their wealth of bloom produces a most brilliant effect. In addition, the plants are perennial, flowering with undiminished splendor for several years. We advise all our customers to try this valuable novelty. Three packets 50c., pkt. 20c.



NEW MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.



These new Carnations are really a great addition to our out-door flowers. Hitherto Carnations could only be grown in hot-houses, but now since we have the New Marguerite Carnations they can be grown successfully in the open ground, and will flower within four months from the time of sowing the seed.

We had a large number of plants last season from seed sown in March which bloomed profusely through the summer and autumn—even after we had hard frosts.

The flowers are perfectly double, of good size, and beautifully fringed; and this combined with their charming and varied colors and delicious fragrance makes them one of the most desirable of all out-door flowers.

The plants are dwarf and compact, and have stiff stems that hold up the flowers well without support. The seed should be sown early in the Spring, in boxes in the house, and the plants set out in the open ground as soon as warm weather comes. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

Carnation Plants—To those who do not want the trouble of raising the plants from seed we offer good strong plants prepaid by mail for 60c. per doz. Plants will be ready in May.

NEW TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS.

These new large flowering Begonias are magnificent plants for beds in the open ground. One who has not seen them can hardly imagine the brilliant and gorgeous effect produced by their large richly colored foliage and their beautiful waxy flowers of bright and varied colors. If the bulbs are started early the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom until frost. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and are borne in great profusion, almost covering the plant from sight. A bed of these Begonias will excite the admiration of all beholders and be a constant delight to its owner. The bulbs should be started about the first of April in small pots plunged in boxes of earth in the house or hot-bed, and the plants set out in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over. These Begonias can be grown from seed, but it requires great skill to raise the plants this way. The seed is quite expensive and we do not think that it would be as satisfactory to our customers as the bulbs.

We offer the bulbs of single flowered Begonias, all colors mixed, for 20c. each, or \$2.00 per doz., post-paid by mail.



NEW TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS.



FAIRY BLUSH POPPIES.

CARDINAL POPPIES.

Of all the varieties of Poppies we had in our test garden last year the Cardinal attracted the most attention. Of dwarf habit—growing to the height of but eighteen inches—the ten or twelve enormous, very double, glowing scarlet flowers produced by each plant stand out in striking contrast to the dark green leaves. Its blooming period is of far longer duration than any other annual Poppy, and this, in connection with the unusual brilliancy of its flowers, makes it valuable for bedding purposes. A group of these magnificent scarlet balls makes a most attractive sight. Do not fail to try the Cardinal Poppy. Three pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

FAIRY BLUSH POPPY.

One of the most beautiful of all Poppies. The flowers as shown in the engraving are so double that they form a perfect ball. The petals are white tipped with rose color and beautifully fringed, which produces a charming effect. The plants will continue to bloom all through the Summer and Autumn. Per pkt. 10c.

NEW TULIP POPPY.

This is rightly named "Tulip Poppy." The flowers very much resemble a bright scarlet Tulip. If sown early the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom into November. The flowers are borne in such abundance and are so unique and beautiful in shape and of such a brilliant color that they will add greatly to the brightness and attractiveness of any flower garden. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.

The great beauty of Shirley Poppies lies in the delicate shades and wonderful varieties of their colors, ranging from the lightest pink to the most vivid crimson. Some flowers are edged with the brightest colors while the center is pure white. Others are shaded and marked in the most beautiful manner. These exquisite Poppies flower profusely and continue flowering all through the Summer and late into the Autumn. A large bed of them is a charming sight. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

We will send one packet of each of the above three varieties of Poppies for 25 cents.

TEXAS SILVER QUEEN SUNFLOWER.

(Helianthus Argophyllus Texana.)

A beautiful variety of Sunflower with silvery leaves and a great abundance of small sized, golden yellow flowers. The plant grows from six to eight feet high, branching from the bottom to the top, thus forming a bush with silvery foliage, dotted all over with bright yellow flowers. Very useful for a screen. It is well to sow the seed in the house in March or April, and set out the plants as soon as all danger of frost is over. Per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

BEAUTIFUL NEW ASTERS.



COMET ASTER—ROSE AND WHITE.

NEW WHITE COMET.

The Comet Asters are probably the most beautiful of all Asters. The flowers are large and very double, while the petals are long and narrow, and beautifully curved and twisted, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum.

This **New White Comet Aster** is the most beautiful of this class. The flowers are perfect in shape, of large size, and perfectly snowy-white. Per pkt. 25c.

OTHER CHARMING VARIETIES OF COMET ASTERS.

Rose and White—This is an exceedingly beautiful variety. The petals are pink, margined with white, producing a charming effect. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

Light Blue—A new and charming variety of a beautiful shade of color. Per pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

Mixed Colors—Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

TRIUMPH ASTER.

This remarkable variety belongs to the Truffaut's



NEW WHITE COMET.

Paeony-flowered Perfection class, but the skill of the gardener has reduced the size of the plant from 18 to 8 inches. It is simply a mass of flowers—fifty large and perfectly double flowers are not unfrequently produced on one small plant. Color, brilliant scarlet. Per pkt. 15c.



TRIUMPH ASTER.

DWARF COREOPSIS, GOLDEN KING.

The Coreopsis has always been a favorite and this new dwarf variety will add to its popularity. The Golden King grows from ten to twelve inches high. The flowers, deep maroon in the center bordered with yellow, are often from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter and are produced most abundantly all through the season.

For borders, and where the tall Coreopsis would be unsuitable, the Golden King can be used, increasing the beauty of our gardens by the profusion and brilliancy of its flowers. Three pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIAS.

The Gaillardias are not only strikingly beautiful but are very easily cultivated. The flowers of the single varieties measure from two to three inches in diameter, and are of every shade of yellow and red, blended together in the most beautiful manner. Some flowers are yellow and red, edged with white, others are pure yellow, white and red, etc. The plants grow low and spreading and the flowers are borne on long stems. The seed can be sown in the open ground and the plants will flower in the late summer and all through the fall, even after a frost.

Single Gaillardias—Mixed colors. A mixture of all the most beautifully colored single varieties. Per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

New Double Gaillardias.

(*Picta Lorenziana*.)

Entirely different from the single varieties as will be seen by the engraving. Flowers form large heads 4 or 5 inches in circumference, composed of a great number of smaller flowers, and are exceedingly attractive. Our seed is a mixture including all the most beautiful colors. Per pkt. 10c.,



NEW DOUBLE GAILLARDIAS. 3 pkts. 25c.



SINGLE GAILLARDIAS.

A NEW AND GORGEOUS RICINUS.

(*Castor Oil Plant*.)



RICINUS CAMBODGENSIS.

This is the most attractive and gorgeous variety of Castor Oil Bean that we have ever seen. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish bronze leaves, with large red veins, present a most luxuriant and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Do not fail to sow it. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

MACHET MIGNONETTE.

This variety of Mignonette is fully three times as large as the common Sweet Mignonette, is far more vigorous and continues in bloom longer without going to seed, while having all the delicious fragrance of our old favorite. It is most admirably adapted for pot-culture, and those who wish to grow Mignonette in the house during the winter cannot do better than plant this variety. Though the Machet has been in cultivation for some years, we wish to call attention to it as a variety of "special merit," and advise all lovers of Mignonette to plant it largely. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

NEW DWARF BACHELOR'S BUTTON, "VICTORIA."

This New Bachelor's Button grows only 8 inches high, and is covered with bright blue flowers all summer. It is very pretty for beds or edges. Per pkt. 15c.

NEW DWARF FRENCH CANNAS. PHLOX DRUMMONDI CUSPIDATA.**"STAR OF QUEDLINBURGH."****NEW DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.**

The new French Cannas are perhaps the most valuable floral novelties of recent introduction. They can be grown from seed and come into flower the first season. The plants are dwarf in habit, growing from 3 to 4 feet high and are remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers and the beauty of their foliage. The flowers are produced on long spikes, and rival the Gladiolus in size and beauty. The bulbs can be taken up in the fall and kept in sand in the cellar over winter and will flower earlier and better the next year. Seed of the choicest varieties mixed. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c. *Bulbs:* Dwarf mixed varieties, will flower very early, 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz., post paid.

Mad. Crozy—This is the most beautiful variety of all the Dwarf French Cannas. Those who visited the World's Fair during September and October cannot but have admired the grand display of this beautiful variety of Canna. The plants are very dwarf with large, glossy green leaves, and produce their beautiful spikes of flowers in remarkable profusion. The flowers are glowing scarlet edged with deep golden yellow and are of the largest size. The plants commence to flower very early and continue constantly in bloom until frost. This variety does not come true from seed. We offer some fine bulbs that will flower very early, at the following prices: By mail, 30 cts. each, doz. \$3.00.

**STAR OF QUEDLINBURGH PHLOX.**

This is a most curious new Phlox. The petals are unlike other varieties, have long spikes in the center which give the flower a star-like appearance which is very interesting and beautiful. Per pkt. 15c.

**NEW ZEBRA
ZINNIAS.****NEW ZEBRA
ZINNIAS.**

There are few flowers so easily grown and so well adapted to our dry climate as the Zinnia. It is a robust and vigorous growing plant, and in the hands of a skillful florist can be made to produce a great profusion of the largest and most perfectly double flowers. Among the new varieties the so-called Zebra Zinnias are attracting deserved attention and should have a place in every garden. Many of the flowers are striped, as shown in the engraving, with two or three colors, producing a beautiful effect. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 40c.

PANSIES—NEW AND SUPERB STRAINS.

BUGNOT'S SUPERB.

This is one of the newest and most beautiful varieties of Pansies. The flowers are of the largest size, and striped and blotched with the most beautiful and varied colors, the two upper petals being lined with fine markings. This strain of Pansies includes a great variety of the richest and most striking colors only, and cannot fail to please and interest all who grow them. The seed costs us in Germany \$144.00 a pound. Pkt. 30c.



STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSY.

TRIMARDEAU, OR GIANT PANSIES.

The largest of all Pansies. The flowers are of fine form, beautiful colors and immense size. The plant is a vigorous grower and stands drought well. Per pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES.

This class includes some of the handsomest and most curiously marked Pansies and will interest all lovers of this charming flower. Do not fail to sow them. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

We will send one packet each of Bugnot's Superb, Trimardeau and Striped and Mottled Pansies for 50c.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS.

One of the Most Beautiful of all Flowers.

We know of no flower that will give such gratifying results with so little labor as the new Lobb's Nasturtiums. All you have to do is to sow the seed in the Spring and keep the weeds out of the bed, and soon you will have a mass of the most graceful, brilliant-colored and charming flowers that can be imagined, which will be a constant source of pleasure and delight. The ordinary tall Nasturtium frequently produces so much foliage as to partially hide the flowers. This new variety is not such a rampant grower. The plants are covered with large and beautiful flowers of the most delightful colors. And they continue in flower till cut down by a hard frost. We have the following varieties:

SPITFIRE—Brilliant scarlet. A beautiful shade of color. Per oz. 30c., pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

NAPOLEON III.—A bright golden yellow, spotted with brown. One of the most attractive varieties. Per oz. 30c., pkt. 15c.

MIXED—A mixture of the most brilliant and beautiful varieties. Per ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS.

GOLDEN WAVE COREOPSIS.

We cannot speak too highly of this charming flower. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, and the golden yellow flowers are so numerous as to present a blaze of beauty unsurpassed and rarely equaled. They are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. They will continue in bloom all summer, and as late in the fall as the first of November. Per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



NEW DOUBLE BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

NEW DOUBLE BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

This new double variety of Bachelor's Button again proved itself worthy of far more attention than it has yet received. It is just as hardy as the common variety, flowers with equal profusion, and continues flowering even after we have several frosts. More than half the plants have large, beautiful double flowers. The plants having single flowers can be pulled out, giving those having double flowers more room to grow.

Mixed Colors—Per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts 25c.

CAL'FORNIA POPPIES—(Eschscholtzia.)

These beautiful flowers were first discovered in California by Dr. Eschscholtz. Hence their name. Even after severe frosts in October the Eschscholtzia continues flowering. The plants are hardy, easily grown, and the yellow and white saucer-shaped flowers are produced in great profusion during the entire Summer. The blossoms are about two inches in diameter, and are in striking contrast to the delicate, dark green leaves of the dwarf plants. The seed should be sown where the plants are to remain. The Eschscholtzia belongs to the Poppy family, and should receive the same culture.

Eschscholtzia—Mixed colors. Yellow, rose and white. Per pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



GOLDEN WAVE COREOPSIS.



CALIFORNIA POPPIES.

SOME BEAUTIFUL NEW DIANTHUS OR PINKS.

We think everybody will appreciate these new varieties of Pinks which are one of the most popular and attractive of our hardy flowers. The great charm of the single varieties lies in their exquisite coloring, a bed or row of them is a perfect blaze of beauty. They can be sown in the open ground in the Spring and will flower the first season.

Crimson Belle—A charming single variety with large flowers, of a beautiful, lustrous crimson. Per pkt. 10c.

The Bride—Flower single, large and beautifully fringed. The color is white on the edge with bright red, shading to purple at the center, producing a very pleasing effect. Per pkt. 10c.

Snowflake—A pure white, single fringed variety; very beautiful. Per pkt. 10c.

Eastern Queen—Very large, single flowers, beautifully shaded with rose and white. One of the most showy and attractive varieties. Per pkt. 10c.

Four varieties mixed—We will send a mixture of the above four varieties for 10c. per pkt.

We will send one pkt. each of the above four new varieties of Dianthus for 25 cents.



SINGLE DIANTHUS.



New and Beautiful Sweet Peas.

MISS BLANCHE FERRY.

This new Sweet Pea not only has large pink and white flowers, but it blooms earlier and more profusely than other varieties and will continue in flower very late in the fall. The flowers are borne on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cutting. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

ECKFORD'S NEW LARGE-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

These new varieties of Sweet Peas, originated by Mr. Henry Eckford, of Essex, England, are remarkable not only for their large size, which with good cultivation is double that of the ordinary variety, but for their varied and exquisite coloring. Mr. Eckford has also selected the peas with a view to their producing three blooms on a stalk, and all facing the same way, making them specially valuable for bouquets. No lover of Sweet Peas should fail to plant these remarkable varieties. The seed we offer is very choice stock containing a mixture of the newest and best varieties.

Eckford's New Large-Flowering Sweet Peas, mixed—Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 70c.,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

A MAGNIFICENT BALSAM.

IMPROVED DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED.

This is the largest and most beautiful of all Balsams. The flowers, which are large, perfectly double, and of exquisite colors, are produced in great profusion, covering the whole plant. The seed costs at wholesale, in Germany, over *twelve times* as much as ordinary Balsam seed. Per pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.



IMPROVED DOUBLE
CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAM.

GENERAL LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



ASTERS.

ABRONIA.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

A beautiful California plant, trailing along the ground and resembling the Verbena. It has fragrant flowers, lilac and rose-colored, and continues to bloom all through the Summer and Autumn.

Abronia Umbellata—Lilac and rose colored; fragrant.
3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Great improvements have been made during the last few years in annual flowers grown from seed, and they are now attracting much more attention than formerly, and they are certainly worthy of all the attention they get. There are few things in a garden that will produce such satisfactory results and give so much pleasure for a small outlay of time and money as a large bed of the charming new and improved varieties of annual flowers. We always have a large collection of these flowers on our grounds, and they excite the admiration of all visitors.

The great point is to sow enough of them. Have them in large masses, when their profusion of bloom and vivid and various colors will produce a wonderfully beautiful effect.

The flowers that produce the best results in this way are Asters, Nasturtiums, Poppies, Coreopsis, Calendula and Marigolds, Zinnias, Dianthus, Phlox, Petunias and Sanvitalia. The seed of all these can be sown where the plants are to grow, and require little care beyond thinning out and weeding.

A most important point is to use good seed of improved varieties, and this we feel confident of being able to furnish. Nearly all the finest flower seeds are grown in Germany and France, and we import our seeds direct from the largest and most reliable growers in these countries, and find that they invariably produce the most satisfactory results.

AGERATUM.



WHITE AGERATUM.

A constant and free bloomer, a hardy annual, easily grown, and with white or lavender colored flowers, especially useful for bouquets.

Ageratum Mexicanum, Blue—3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.
Pure White—3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

ASTERS.

There is no more satisfactory annual flower than the Aster. They are very easily grown and the new and improved varieties are so beautiful that a row or bed of them will attract the admiration of all beholders. Sow in the open ground as soon as the soil is warm in rows about 15 inches apart, and thin out the tall varieties to a foot apart in the rows, and the dwarf varieties to six inches apart in the rows.

If you wish Asters to bloom early sow a little seed in March in a box in the house, and before the plants begin to crowd, prick them out into another box or partly-spent hot-bed. In this way you will get stocky plants which can be set out in the open ground as soon as the weather is warm.



CROWN ASTER.

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION—

This is one of the most beautiful varieties. The flowers are large, very double, and have incurved petals which produce a charming effect. Our seed is a mixture of all the most attractive colors. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

VICTORIA—Two feet high. A truly magnificent Aster. A profuse bloomer; vigorous grower; large, beautiful flowers, three to four inches in diameter; mixed colors. 3 pkts. 30c., pkt. 12c.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—One foot high, a splendid and very beautiful variety; flowers large and exceedingly abundant. Mixed colors. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Betteridge's Quilled—The newest and best form of quilled Aster. The plants continue to bloom later than any other variety. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

COMET ASTERS—These Asters resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums, and are very interesting and beautiful. See Novelties, page 41.

WASHINGTON—The largest of all Asters. The flowers measure 4 inches in diameter, and are perfectly double and of fine form. We have a mixture of many beautiful colors. Per pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

TRIUMPH—The most beautiful of all dwarf Asters. See Specialties, page 41. Per pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

WHITE MIGNON—A beautiful white Aster. The flowers are not large, but are very double and are borne in great abundance. Three pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.

Harlequin—About twenty inches high. Mixed colors. A very peculiar and beautiful variety. The petals are striped with different colors, red and white, white and blue, etc., producing a very pleasing effect. Three pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.

NEW ROSE—Two feet high. Flowers large and double, resembling a rose; one of the most beautiful Asters; mixed colors. Three pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

German Quilled—Mixed colors. A profuse bloomer; exquisite colors. A popular Aster and easily grown. Three pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CROWN—About twenty inches high. One of the most beautiful Asters. The flowers have a white center, surrounded by a broad margin of blue, red, purple, etc. Flowers large and perfectly double. Three pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

NINE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED—We will send a mixture of the seed of Victoria, Betteridge Quilled, New Rose, German Quilled, Washington, Crown, White Mignon, Truffaut's Pæony-Flowered Perfection, and Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered Asters. Three pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE.

Double Honey-Suckle.

A hardy perennial; easy of cultivation. The abundance of showy flowers early in the season, and their peculiar formation, render this plant well worthy of a place in every garden.

Aquilegia—Fine Double, Mixed Colors—The best of seed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

SWEET ALYSSUM.



SWEET ALYSSUM.

Our seed of this well-known and popular flower is of the highest quality. Those who have only grown the common kind should sow three packets of this seed in rows about a foot apart, and thin out the plants to six inches apart in the rows. You will be surprised at the size, fragrance and abundance of the flowers. Cut from the bed every day. The more you cut the more you will have.

Sweet Alyssum—Fresh seed, just imported. Per oz. 50c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS.

Sow early in the Spring, in light sandy soil, and thin out the plants to 15 or 20 inches apart. The plants grow 4 to 5 feet high, and bear long tassels of bright red fringe-like flowers.

Amaranthus Caudatus—
"Love-Lies-Bleeding."
3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.



AMARANTHUS.

BALLOON VINE.

Love-in-a-Puff.

A remarkably rapid growing climber, with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling a small balloon. We have had beautiful and luxuriant vines from

seed sown in the open ground in May, but it is usual to sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed and transplant as soon as the soil is warm. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

CENTAUREA.

Hardy, easily grown, and a universal favorite. Does best on gravelly soil. Grows about two feet high.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the best single varieties. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—A new variety, with beautiful blue flowers, and a decided acquisition. Flowers large and exceedingly abundant, and they continue late in the season, even after we have had several sharp frosts and when nearly all other flowers have disappeared. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

New Double Bachelor's Button—A beautiful variety. See Specialties, page 45. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Victoria—Dwarf—See Specialties, page 42. Per pkt. 15c.

BALSAM, OR LADY'S SLIPPER.

"TOUCH-ME-NOT."

Sow in the Spring as soon as the soil is in good condition. The plants should be about a foot apart each way. If the plants come up too thick, thin them out and set them where wanted. They can be transplanted with perfect safety.

Balsam flowers make a beautiful show when gathered and placed on a plate in water or sand.



ROSE-FLOWERED BALSAM.

Dwarf Double White—A beautiful variety, particularly useful for florists. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Double Spotted—A delightful variety, with large flowers, spotted with various colors, producing a very pleasing effect. 3 pkts., 25c., pkt. 10c.

Rose Flowered—A beautiful rose-like flower; mixed colors; nearly all the flowers perfectly double. One of the best varieties for florists. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

IMPROVED DOUBLE CAMELLIA FLOWERED—The most beautiful variety. See Specialties, page 46. 3 pkts. 50c., pkt. 20c.

Fine Double Mixed Balsam—Rose-flowered and spotted. Large, beautiful double flowers. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

All the Above Five Varieties Mixed—3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

BARTONIA.

One of the showiest and brightest of our hardy annuals. The plant grows about one foot high, and the large golden flowers are produced in great profusion during the entire Summer and Autumn. The stamens and pistils of the *Bartonia* are very prominent, giving the flower a peculiarly delicate appearance.

Bartonia Aurea—Dwarf Golden *Bartonia*. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

One of our most brilliant and beautiful flowers. See Specialties, page 40.

Single varieties, mixed colors. Bulbs, post-paid, 20c. each, per doz. \$2.00.

CANNA—INDIAN SHOT.

The *Canna* is a superb plant and should have a place in every garden. Send for three packets of seed. Sow one packet in a box in the house the first week in April, and another packet two or three weeks later. The third packet sow out of doors in nice, fine soil, about the time you plant Indian Corn. The latter may not grow very large the first Summer, but will give good bulbs and fine plants the next year. In the Autumn take up the bulbs before they are injured by frost, and keep them in sand in the cellar during the Winter and set them out in the Spring.

Canna seed is so hard that it is difficult to make it absorb enough water to start it to grow. It is a good plan, therefore, to scrape or file off a little of the outside shell so that the moisture may penetrate to the seed.

New Dwarf French Cannas—A new, large-flowering class. See Novelties, page 43. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c. Bulbs of these New Dwarf Cannas 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Canna Indica—A beautiful variety from India; red flowers; grows about four feet high. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Splendid Mixed Varieties—Extra good seed of all the best dark-leaved and splendid mixed varieties. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Mad. Crozy—See Specialties, page 43. Bulbs 30c. each, doz. \$3.00.

CALENDULA.

Calendula, like other members of the Marigold family, is remarkably hardy, easily grown and affords a beautiful show of flowers through the Summer and Autumn. Sow the seed in the open ground in the Spring and thin out the plants to at least a foot apart. They can be easily transplanted.



CALENDULA, LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERED METEOR.

Large Double Flowered Meteor—This is one of the very best varieties. Light golden yellow, striped with intense orange. Blossoms all through the Summer and Autumn till cut down by frost. It is also useful for pot culture. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN.

Ricinus.

The cultivation of these luxuriant and magnificent plants is as simple as that of Indian Corn or Sunflowers. The plants grow from six to ten feet high. The seed should be sown as soon as the soil and weather are warm. Single out the plants and give plenty of room.

Castor Oil Bean, Sanguineus—A superb variety with red foliage and flowers. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Ricinus Cambodgensis—A new and very beautiful variety. See Specialties, page 42. 3 pkts. 15c., pkt. 15c.



CASTOR OIL BEAN.

COBÆA SCANDENS.

One of the most beautiful of our climbing annual plants. It grows with astonishing rapidity. On rich, moist soil, and in a favorable situation, it will grow thirty feet in a single summer. The flowers are large, and when full grown are of a deep violet blue. Sow the seed, with the edge down, in a box or pot in the house, and set out the plants as soon as the weather and soil are quite warm. If sown in the open ground, wait till the soil is warm and dry, as the seed is apt to rot in cold, wet soil. Get three packets of the seed and sow at different times. It is rather difficult seed to germinate. Our seed is fresh, just imported, and the best that can be obtained.

Cobæa Scandens—3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

CONVOLVULUS, OR MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory, is a well-known climbing plant, growing with great vigor, and the improved varieties of which afford a constant succession of large, rich-colored, beautiful flowers in great profusion and brilliancy.

The dwarf variety of Morning Glory, **Convolvulus Minor**, is similar to the climbing variety, except that it does not grow over twelve inches high.



CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—STRIPED ROSE AND MIXED.



CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

Sow the seed in the open ground, early in the Spring. Leave the plants three or four inches apart. Nitrate of soda greatly increases the growth of the vines, gives the foliage a dark green color and adds much to the size and beauty of the flowers.

Convolvulus Major—The improved climbing Morning Glory. Large, brilliant flowers. Mixed Colors. Oz. or 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Convolvulus Major, Striped Rose and Mixed—The best of all the climbing varieties of Morning Glory. New and beautiful. Oz. 25c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Convolvulus Minor—Plant dwarf in habit: flowers large and abundant; beautiful colors. Oz. 25c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CLARKIA.

Beautiful plants blooming profusely; easily grown and exceedingly attractive. About 18 inches high. The seed can be sown in Spring or Fall like Candytuft.

Clarkia Elegans, Double Mixed Colors—3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.



CLARKIA ELEGANS.

CANDYTUFT.

Candytuft is a very hardy plant and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is a universal favorite and is used for beds, borders, edging, pots, etc. Sow a large bed of it on rich land and keep it well hoed and free from weeds. If constantly cut and not allowed to go to seed it will keep flowering all through the season.



WHITE ROCKET.

the same flower. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Sweet Scented, Pure White—A delicate and charming variety; choice seed; you cannot sow too much of it. Oz. 35c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Mixed Colors—Very fine and good. Oz. 25c., 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Dunnett's Crimson—A beautiful red variety. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE ROCKET—A magnificent variety, with large spikes of pure white flowers. This is so great an improvement on the ordinary Candytuft that it would hardly be recognized as

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A handsome, hardy annual of vigorous growth, clean foliage and beautiful flowers. A free bloomer and continuing in flower very late in the autumn. Cultivation similar to Asters. These annual varieties must not, however, be confounded with the perennial kinds so largely grown by florists.

Chrysanthemum, Tri-color—Yellow and white single flowers; plant grows about two feet high. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Dunnett's New Double White—The flowers measure about two inches in diameter and a large percentage of them are perfectly double. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Dunnett's New Double Yellow—Similar to the above except in color, which is bright yellow. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, DUNNETT'S NEW DOUBLE WHITE.

Coron, Double White Dwarf—Very popular, almost perfectly double and continues in bloom very late in the season. We picked a quantity of these charming daisy-like flowers October 31st. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CATCHFLY—SILENE.

CATCHFLY.

A free blooming annual, easily raised and worthy of general cultivation; grows about eighteen inches high. A sticky exudation on the stems sometimes catches and holds flies, hence the popular name. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

COSMOS.

COSMOS.

A hardy annual, growing from four to five feet high and bearing a great profusion of beautiful flowers resembling single Dahlias, but not quite so large. This charming flower has lately become deservedly popular. It will endure heavy frosts and give quantities of bloom very late in the season. Sow the seed in the Spring when the soil is warm and pinch back the plants to two or three feet. The plants may be taken up in the fall and grown in pots in the house, where they will flower for a long time.

Cosmos, Large Flowering Mixed—Including the white variety and many beautiful colors. 3 pkts. 15c., pkt. 10c.

COCKSCOMB, CELOSIA.

A hardy annual. Good results can be obtained from seed sown in the open ground, as soon as the soil is warm in the Spring. Many gardeners, however, prefer to sow the seed in March in a hot-bed or box in the house. As soon as the plants begin to crowd prick them out into another box. The oftener the plants are transplanted the larger will be the flowers. When set out in the garden give plenty of room—say two feet apart for the large sorts and one foot for the dwarf.



COCKSCOMB PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSUM.

Pyramidalis Plumosum, Mixed—Choice seed of all the best of the plumed varieties. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.



COCKSCOMB, GLASGOW PRIZE.

Coronata, Glasgow Prize—A splendid variety, with very large, brilliant, crimson comb. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.



DWARF COCKSCORN.

Dwarf—A mixture of the best seed from the newest dwarf crested varieties, and most brilliant colors. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

COREOPSIS, OR CALLIOPSIS.

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers, easily grown and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn. The plants are about two feet high, and should stand not less than one foot apart. Keep the soil free from weeds and you will have a bed of the cleanest, brightest and most attractive flowers of all shades of yellow and brown.

Coreopsis, Bi-color, Dwarf Mixed—A beautiful variety, with flowers of many shades of red, yellow and brown. Choice imported seed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

GOLDEN WAVE—A most charming and beautiful variety. See Specialties, page 45. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Golden King—A new and beautiful variety. See Novelties, page 41. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS.

Dianthus from seed sown in the open ground in the Spring will flower profusely during the Summer and Autumn and *will last for many years*. Sow in the Spring as soon as the soil is warm, in rows fifteen inches apart. Weed carefully, and if necessary thin out the plants.

New Single Dianthus—See Novelties, page 45.

Cyclops Pink—Beautiful fragrant variety. See Novelties, page 39. 3 pkts. 50c., pkt. 20c.

Dianthus Chinensis, Double China Pink—Large, beautiful double flowers. Choice seed. Per oz, 50c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

NEW MARGUERITE CARNATION—See Novelties, page 39. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS.

Dianthus Laciniatus, Flore Pleno—This is a beautiful double-fringed variety. The flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Dianthus Heddeewigii, Double Japan Pink—Remarkably large and double and of brilliant colors. The flowers resemble Carnations. Per oz, \$1.00, 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

DAHLIA.



DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Dahlia seed may be sown in a box in the house early in the Spring. If sown in February and the plants are transplanted two or three times they will flower the first year. The single Dahlias are now very popular, and make very fine cut flowers. Set out the plants two or three feet apart and support them by tying to stakes. Take up the roots in the Autumn and keep them in sand in the cellar, divide them and set out again in the Spring.

Double Dahlias—The best of seed, imported this Spring from Germany of the choicest double varieties mixed. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.



SINGLE DAHLIAS.

New Single Dahlias—A mixture of the finest varieties and most beautiful colors. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY, BRACHY-COME.

An Australian plant, growing on the banks of the Swan River. For eight years after its introduction there was no variation in the color or character of the flowers. We have now two distinct colors—white and blue. A charming plant, especially valuable for borders. The white variety has remarkably pure white flowers and the blue variety is "true blue." Cultivation the same as *Phlox Drummondii*.

Swan River Daisy, White—

3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Blue—Exceedingly pretty. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.



SWAN RIVER DAISY.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. CALIFORNIA POPPY.

Beautiful flowers. Mixed colors. See Specialties, page 45. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT, MYOSOTIS.



MYOSOTIS SYLVATICA.

A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist situation. The cultivation of Forget-Me-Not is quite similar to that recommended for Pansies. The soil can hardly be made too rich. Try a little nitrate of soda and superphosphate.

Myosotis Palustris—The true Forget-Me-Not. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Myosotis Sylvatica—Large, beautiful flowers. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

FOXGLOVE.

(*Digitalis*.)

The improved varieties of Foxglove are among our most stately and beautiful flowers. We are surprised that they are not more generally grown. Sow in the Spring in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart, and thin out to a foot apart in the rows. The plants are perfectly hardy and will last for many years without any protection.



FOXGLOVE.

Digitalis Purpurea—One of the best varieties; flowers large, purple spotted. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

GOURDS.

Cultivation similar to Squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but Gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers and the fruit has such a great variety of forms and colors that a collection of Gourds is exceedingly interesting and attractive.

Japanese Nest Egg—Fruit white and resembling an egg. Does not crack and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Dipper Gourd—The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end, and can be used for dippers. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Hercules' Club—Fruit three to four feet long. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

FINE MIXED—A mixture of a large number of the best sorts, including the best climbers. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

MIXED SMALL SORTS—A fine mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts just imported from Germany. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIAS.

The Gaillardias are worthy of far more attention than they generally receive. They have been greatly improved. See Novelties, page 42.

Gaillardias, Single—Large, beautiful flowers. Per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Gaillardia Lorenziana, Double—Per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

HOLLYHOCK.**HOLLYHOCK.**

Start the plants in a hot bed or box in the house in March, or sow the seed in the garden in June or July. Thin out the plants before they begin to crowd. Before Winter sets in throw a little straw or leaves over the plants for protection. We have imported some of the very choicest seed, and know that it will give great satisfaction.

Fine Double—Mixed colors. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Finest Double—From the best named varieties. Beautiful mixed colors. This is unusually choice and expensive seed. Try it. 3 pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE.

Our own plan of growing Mignonette is to sow it in rows 15 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch of row. Keep the ground well hoed and free from weeds. As soon as the plants are well started thin out to two or three inches apart in the row. Sow a large bed of it, gather the flowers every day, and let the house be filled with their delicious fragrance.

**MILES' HYBRID SPIRAL MIGNONETTE.**

Miles' Hybrid Spiral Mignonette—Large, fragrant flowers. New and valuable. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Sweet Mignonette—Fresh, new seed, just imported. 1/4 lb. 40c., oz. or 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

MACHET MIGNONETTE—We cannot recommend this variety too highly. The plant is dwarf and the flowers are truly magnificent and very fragrant. See Specialties, page 42. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLDS.

These hardy, popular and beautiful flowers have been wonderfully improved. They are very easily grown and are among our most attractive and satisfactory annual flowers. The plants should be thinned out to at least a foot apart for the dwarf, and two feet for tall varieties. The dwarf varieties flower much earlier than the tall.

Double African Quilled—One of the largest and best varieties. Plant grows about two feet high. Flowers very large, measuring from three to four inches in diameter; perfectly double and with quilled petals. Two distinct varieties, yellow and orange, mixed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Double African, Mixed—A mixture of the tall double varieties. Orange and yellow shades, very beautiful. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

**GOLD STRIPED MARIGOLD.**

Cold Striped—A double French dwarf variety of recent introduction. Plants grow one foot high and are covered with bright-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. The petals are a beautiful red brown, margined with bright yellow, producing a very pleasing effect. 3 pkts 20c., pkt. 8c.

Double French Dwarf—Plant grows about one foot high. Flowers orange, brown and yellow mixed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUM.

The Nasturtium or Tropæolum is grown both for ornament and use. It produces beautiful flowers, and the seed pods are pickled and used as a substitute for capers.

The tall Nasturtium is one of the most beautiful climbers. It can also be sown in rows 20 to 30 inches apart and allowed to spread over the ground, producing a great mass of clean, bright foliage, and a profusion of beautiful flowers.

Sow the seed of the dwarf varieties in rows 15 inches apart, and drop the seed an inch apart in the row. Sow at least three packets of each kind. If you sow a quarter pound you will not regret it.

Dwarf Nasturtium, Empress of India—Dark leaved variety, with scarlet flowers. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.



DWARF NASTURTIUM.

Dwarf Nasturtium, Tom Thumb—Plants grow about 18 inches high, and the flowers are of good size and beautiful colors. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Tall Nasturtium—If left to run on the ground this variety will spread for two feet each side of the row. The flowers are of large size and of the brightest colors. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. or 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS—The finest of all Nasturtiums. See Specialties, page 44.



NASTURTIUM—EMPRESS OF INDIA.

PANSY.

Pansies are one of our specialties. We import the choicest and best of seed and can confidently recommend it. After securing good seed the great secret of raising Pansies in perfection is to make the soil extremely rich. Nitrate of soda and superphosphate have a wonderful effect on the growth of the plants and the size and brilliancy of the flowers.

Sow the seed in a box in the house early in the Spring, say from the first to the twentieth of March. Sow in rows an inch apart, and drop two or three seeds to each inch of row. If the plants in the original box begin to crowd each other before the soil in the garden is ready for them, transplant into another box in the house, or cold frame, or spent hot-bed covered with cloth sash. In the latter case plunge the box in the soil of the bed and keep the plants well watered. The plants will stand but very little bottom heat.

Set out the plants in the garden wide enough apart to allow the hoe to be used on all sides of them.

For Autumn flowering, sow the seed in moist ground in May or June.

Our seed is the best that can be got in Europe. It is very expensive, but will give far greater satisfaction than cheap common seed. We sell it as low as it can be afforded, and we hope our customers will try it.



NEW GERMAN PANSIES.

Pansy, Bugnot's Superb—Superb colors. See Specialties, page 44. 3 pkts. 75c., pkt. 30c.

Striped and Mottled—A charming class. See Specialties, page 44. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.

Trimardeau or Giant—The largest of all Pansies. See Specialties, page 44. 3 pkts. 50c., pkt. 20c.

New English Seedling—Splendid, large, brilliant flowers. 3 pkts. 30c., pkt. 12c.

New German Pansies—The choicest and best of seed; large, beautiful flowers. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

MIXED COLORS—Seed from the largest and best flowers; charming colors. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

We will send a mixture of all the above varieties, except Bugnot's Superb, at 10c. per pkt., 3 pkts. 25c.

PETUNIA.

There is no more beautiful and popular flower than the Petunia. We take great pains to get the best and choicest seed. The seed of the double varieties is immensely expensive, and should be sown with care. Our Petunia seed is imported direct from Benary of Erfurt, one of the best growers in Europe.

The single varieties embrace two distinct classes: The small-flowered class, which are very attractive and effective in large beds or masses, and the large-flowered class, which have very large, beautiful flowers, and are best grown singly in small groups.

New Single Fringed—This belongs to the large flowering class, and is one of the most charming of all varieties of *Petunia*, combining extreme elegance of form with a great diversity of delicate and charming colors. 3 pkts. 50c., pkt. 20c.

Dunnett's New Hybrid, Striped and Blotched—Single flowers of many different colors and beautiful markings. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

Petunia Grandiflora—Large flowers, three or four inches in diameter, and of beautiful colors. 3 pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

Fine Mixed Sorts—Large-flowered; new choice seed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Double Large Flowering *Petunia*—Great pains have been taken to improve the *Petunia*, and the double large flowering varieties are the highest achievement in that direction. They are magnificent flowers of large size, very double, and of beautiful colorings. It is, however, not an easy matter to raise plants of double flowering *Petunias* from seed, and no one can hope to succeed without care and skill. Our seed is obtained from Benary of Erfurt, and costs at the rate of \$3.912 per lb. Per pkt., containing not less than 50 seeds, 25c.

Double Flowering Fringed *Petunia*—This is a delightful flower when you get it; but like the above, it is difficult to raise, and not more than 30 to 35 per cent. of the plants will produce double flowers. Per pkt., containing not less than 50 seeds, 25c.



DOUBLE FLOWERING FRINGED PETUNIA.

MIKADO—The flowers of this variety resemble those of the Fairy Blush, but the edges of the petals are cut deeper and twisted like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. The flowers are white, edged with scarlet, very large and double. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SHIRLEY—See Specialties, page 40. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.

TULIP—A new and beautiful variety, well worthy of trial. See Specialties, page 40. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.

Cardinal—New dwarf Poppy; very beautiful. See Specialties, page 40. 3 pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

PORTULACA.

Select a warm, sandy soil, in a sunny situation. The richer the soil the better, and give a little nitrate of soda also. Sow early, in rows fifteen inches apart, and as soon as the plants appear weed carefully and hoe lightly. You should have a large bed of it. Sow three packets of each of the two following varieties of this beautiful flower.

Portulaca, Double Rose Flowered, Mixed Colors—

A most charming variety, with double flowers, resembling a perfect rose. Our seed is the best that can be obtained in Europe, and will produce a high percentage of large, perfectly double flowers of great beauty. In our own garden last year the plants grew vigorously and produced the largest double flowers we ever saw, and of the most exquisite colors. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.

Finest Mixed Varieties—A splendid mixture of many of the choicest, handsomest and most brilliant single varieties. Mixed colors. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

Phlox should be grown in large beds. The more you have of it together, the finer the effect. Sow early in the Spring in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping one seed to each inch of row. Cover not more than half an inch deep. The bed should be carefully raked before sowing the seed. As soon as the plants appear, hoe between the rows and thin out the plants to six inches apart, and you will have a mass of the most brilliant and beautiful flowers.



NEW SINGLE FRINGED PETUNIA.

POPPIES.

Of all flowers none are more easily grown than Poppies. Any ordinary garden soil, if in good condition, provided it is kept free from weeds, will grow them in perfection. The important point is to get good seed of good varieties.

Double Carnation—A very beautiful variety, flowers very large and double, making a perfect ball. Mixed colors. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Umbrosium—A charming and attractive single variety, bright scarlet, with black spots in the center of the flower. Lasts longer after being picked than most other Poppies. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

FAIRY BLUSH—A beautiful variety. See Specialties, page 40. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Phlox Drummondii, Mixed—Choicest seed, from a mixture of the best and most beautiful varieties; mixed colors. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora, Mixed Colors—Very large flowers of beautiful colors. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 3c.

BRILLIANT SCARLET—One of the most beautiful varieties, large, brilliant flowers, and a profuse bloomer. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 3c.

Flora Alba, Pure White—A most charming variety. Large, beautiful, pure white flowers. A remarkably free bloomer, hardy, and a vigorous grower. You cannot have too much of it. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

ALL THE ABOVE FOUR VARIETIES MIXED—3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Star of Quedlinburg—A new and beautiful variety. See Specialties, page 43. 3 pkts. 35c., pkt. 15c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII, MIXED COLORS.

Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors—Per pt. 65c., ½ pt. 35c., ¼ pt. 20c., oz. or 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SWEET PEAS.



SWEET PEAS.

There is no trouble about raising Sweet Peas, provided the land is in good condition and you sow the moment the frost is out of the ground, and for a succession two weeks later. Commence weeding as soon as the Peas appear and stick to it till the Peas are large enough to hold the weeds in check. Hoe frequently and draw a little dirt to the plants, and stick or brush them as you do ordinary Peas. Sow at least a pint of them. Our Sweet Peas are the choicest imported seed. The size and brilliant coloring of the flowers will astonish you.

Miss Blanche Ferry—See Novelties, page 40. ½ pt. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Eckford's New Large Flowering—See Novelties, page 46. Very large and beautiful flowers of the most charming colors. ½ pt. 70c., ¼ pt. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Painted Lady—Rose and white. Pt. 90c., ½ pt. 50c., ¼ pt. 30c., oz. 20c., or 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Pure White—Pt. 90c., ½ pt. 50c., ¼ pt. 30c., oz. or 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Scarlet Invincible—Brilliant scarlet. Pt. 90c., ½ pt. 50c., ¼ pt. 30c., oz. or 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

SANVITALIA.



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS.

No garden should be without a bed of the double Sanvitalia Procumbens. It is a beautiful half-creeping plant with a great profusion of double flowers of a bright yellow color, striped with black and somewhat resembling a double daisy. It is easily grown and comes into flower early and continues all through the season. Sow as recommended for Phlox.

Sanvitalia Procumbens, Flore Pleno—The handsomest and best double variety. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

SALVIA.

Sow the seed about the middle of March in a box in the house or hot-bed. Set out the plants in rich, sandy soil about eighteen inches apart. The plants grow about two feet high and are literally ablaze with a great profusion of the most brilliant flowers.

The plants continue in flower till cut down by frost. If taken up before frost and placed in pots in the house they will continue in bloom a long time.

Salvia Splendens—Plants are very compact and bear long spikes of intensely brilliant scarlet flowers in the greatest profusion. A little nitrate of soda and superphosphate will greatly increase the growth and beauty of the plants. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Salvia Patens—The richest of all bright blue flowers. Blooms much earlier than the Splendens. 3 pkts. 50c., pkt. 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.**SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA.**

A very beautiful orchid-like flower, growing about two feet high, with large bell-shaped flowers. The new and large-flowering varieties have flowers measuring three inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful colors. The combinations of shades of color and the beautiful markings on the flowers are truly wonderful. Cultivation same as Asters.

Salpiglossis Grandiflora, Large Flowering—Mixed colors. A new and greatly improved variety. Flowers large, beautifully colored and marked. In their coloring and general appearance they much resemble Orchids. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

STOCK, TEN WEEKS.

Get three packets of each of the two following varieties of Stocks. Sow a packet in a box in the house in March and the other two in the open ground. Set out, or sow, in rows 15 inches apart and 6 inches apart in the rows, and if any prove single, pull them out, and thus leave more room for the double ones.

English Ten Weeks Stock—The best of seed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

**TEN WEEKS STOCK—LARGE FLOWERING DWARF.**

NEW LARGEST FLOWERING DWARF—Mixed colors; exceedingly beautiful. The flowers are far larger and handsomer than the illustration. Colors exquisite. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANT.**SENSITIVE PLANT.**

This is a plant that will greatly interest and amuse the children. If you touch one of the leaves or branches it will curl up and fall over, and the whole plant, especially in hot weather, if struck hard enough, will fall down flat on the ground. It soon recovers and the experiment can be repeated. Good plants can be obtained by sowing the seed in the open ground in the Spring. If convenient sow the seed in a box in the house and set out the plants as soon as the weather is quite warm. In the Autumn reserve a few plants and pot them, to be kept in the house during the Winter.

Sensitive Plant—The best of seed, that is sure to grow. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

SUNFLOWER.

The cultivation of Sunflowers is a very simple matter. The seed is hardy and can be planted at any time after the frost is out of the ground, and for several weeks afterwards. Plant as you would corn, in rows three and a half or four feet apart, dropping two or three seeds in a place fifteen inches apart in the row; cover about an inch deep. Poultry are very fond of the seed and Sunflowers are often grown for this purpose.

In the garden Sunflowers can be planted to advantage in any out of the way place, or anywhere you wish to form a screen.

**DOUBLE CALIFORNIA SUNFLOWER.**

Sunflower, Texas Silver Queen—A new variety with silvery foliage. A very ornamental plant. See Specialties, page 40. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Double California—Grows five or six feet high; flowers orange color and very large and perfectly double. Per oz. 40c., 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

New Mammoth Russian—Grows eight to twelve feet high; very large single flowers, of rich color and an abundance of seed. Per lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. or 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

A universal favorite. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by a division of the roots, but the better way is to sow the seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Sow at least three packets of it—say one in the house and one in the open ground in the Spring and another in the Autumn.



SWEET WILLIAM.

Sweet William, Dianthus Barbatius—A mixture of the choicest and best varieties. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Perfection—Extra large flowers of the brightest colors and most beautiful markings. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

VERBENA.

In our own grounds we have such fine beds of Verbenas raised from seed, that we are surprised that this beautiful flower is not more extensively grown from seed.

Sow the seed in a sunny, sheltered border as soon as the soil is warm and dry, or better still, sow in a box in the house in March and transplant into a mellow, rich bed in the garden. Scatter broadcast two tablespoonfuls each of nitrate of soda and superphosphate on each square yard of the bed. It will greatly increase the growth of the vines and the size and beauty of the flowers. Set the plants fifteen or twenty inches apart and keep the ground carefully hoed till the plants entirely cover the bed. We import our seed fresh every year from Germany. There is nothing better.

Verbena Hybrida—A mixture of the finest and best sorts. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.



VERBENA HYBRIDA.

Verbena Hybrida, A A 1—Seed grown with great care from the finest and best named varieties. It is very expensive and worthy of extra attention. *It is the best Verbena seed in the world.* 3 pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

WALL FLOWER.

A half hardy perennial, easily grown from good seed, either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Get three packets of the seed. Sow one packet in a box in the house and the other two in a warm border in the garden. The plants are perennial, but in this climate need to be taken up for the winter.

Wall Flower, Largest Flowered, Mixed colors—The best of seed; sure to grow. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Covent Garden—The finest variety. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 8c.

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia is admirably adapted to our climate. It is remarkably healthy and vigorous easily grown and flowers abundantly. It has been vastly improved. Many of the flowers are as large and double as a Dahlia, and of beautiful colors. Sow early in the Spring in rows fifteen or twenty inches apart and thin out the plants before they begin to crowd, and keep thinning as the plants grow larger. As soon as they commence to flower pull out the single ones till you leave the plants fifteen inches or two feet apart.

Zinnia Elegans—Single; finest mixed. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Zinnia Tall Double—Splendid and very showy large double flowers; mixed colors. 3 pkts. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Double Zinnia—Dwarf plant, double flowers of beautiful mixed colors. 3 pkts. 25c., pkt. 10c.

New Double Giant (*Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima*)—Mixed colors; a splendid new variety with flowers of great size and beauty. 3 pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

New Zebra Zinnia—Large double flowers, fifty per cent. of which are beautifully striped with various colors. See Specialties, page 43. 3 pkts. 40c., pkt. 15c.

COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL ANNUAL FLOWERS.

GOOD SEEDS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We will send a collection of Annual Flower Seeds that can be sown out of doors, and that can be easily grown and will flower abundantly the first year, containing the following kinds and varieties: Asters, Abronia, Sweet Alyssum, Amaranthus, Balsam, Bachelor's Button, Candytuft, Marigolds, Morning Glory, Clarkia, Chrysanthemums, Catchfly, Coxcomb, Coreopsis, Swan River Daisies, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Petunias, Phlox Drummond, Portulaca, Poppy, Sanvitalia, Salpiglossis, Sensitive Plant, Double California and Mammoth Russian Sunflowers and Zinnias.

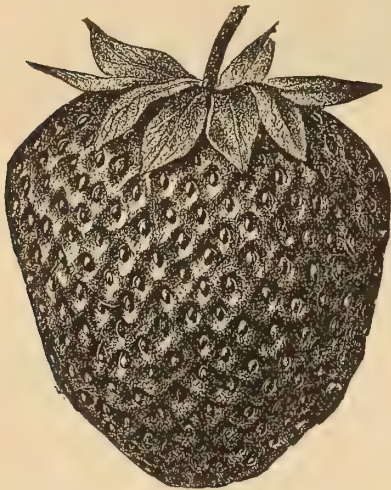
There are 37 kinds and varieties, costing at catalogue rates, \$2.00. We will send them prepaid by mail for \$1.00. It will take very little ground and require very little work to sow all these flower seeds; but if a smaller collection is desired, we will send **twenty good varieties**, our own selection from the above kinds, for **50 cents**.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

WE make a specialty of sending good strong plants *by mail* postage paid. In this way we save our customers the heavy express charges which are often demanded on a small package of plants, which would go by mail for half the money. Our Fast Mail and Express trains will carry a package of plants a thousand or fifteen hundred miles before a box of trees sent by freight leaves the depot.

Recollect that *we* pay the postage, and the plants reach you free of all charge. Order early. The plants will be sent as soon as we are able to fork them up in the Spring.

STRAWBERRIES.



MANCHESTER STRAWBERRY.

We make a specialty of growing fine strawberry plants. We have a large patch that was set out last Spring and on which the plants are very fine.

The best time to set out Strawberry plants is in the Spring, as early as the ground can be worked into good condition.

Strawberry plants can be sent cheaply and safely by mail.

As soon as the plants arrive take them out of the package; dip the roots in water, and if the land is not ready put the plants in the cellar. Take the moss from the package, wet it and put it around the roots.

Set out the plants in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and a foot apart in the row. If the ground is dry be specially careful to spread out the roots and press the fine soil firm around them.

BEST VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

We grow all of the following varieties and consider them the best yet introduced.

Those marked (P) are the pistillate sorts and are capable of bearing enormous crops, but need a staminate variety like Wilson, Parker Earle or Burt to fertilize the flowers.

Van Deman—Of all the varieties we tried last year the Van Deman proved the earliest. It is a large, bright crimson berry, firm and productive, and has the great merit, for an early berry, of ripening the bulk of the crop all at once. We are convinced that this is the best *early* Strawberry, and on this account will prove a valuable variety for market as well as for home use. With this variety and the Eureka the Strawberry season can be prolonged for nearly a month. Price, Per $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 60c., doz. \$1.00, 25 \$1.75, 50 \$2.75, 100 \$5.00.

PARKER EARLE—This new Strawberry has been tested in all sections of the country and has given universal satisfaction. Its chief merit is its enormous productiveness combined with handsome appearance and fine quality. The yield of Parker Earle at the Michigan Experiment Station was 255 oz., while Wilson yielded 78 oz., Crescent 102 oz., and Haverland 106 oz. Think of this: more than as much again as Wilson! The fruit is conical in shape, very even in size and quite firm. The plant is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. We are confident that this will become one of the leading varieties, both for home use and for market. Doz. 50c., 50 \$1.75, 100 \$3.00.

Eureka (P)—This is a very *late* variety and on this account is of great value. The fruit is very large, round, firm and of good quality. On account of its large size, dark crimson color and late ripening it is a very profitable market variety. Last year our latest pickings were obtained from the Eureka. Doz. 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

BUBACH (No. 5) (P)—The Bubach has gained much favor on account of its great productiveness, enormous size of the berries and the dark green and luxuriant growth of the plants. The berries are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and of good quality. Medium early. The large size and handsome appearance of the fruit make it a valuable market variety. Doz. 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

Crescent (P)—Very early. Immensely productive. Fruit bright scarlet, good size and fair quality. Doz. 25c., 50 45c., 100 75c.

Haverland (P)—Fully as early as the Crescent and much larger. Fruit conical in shape, bright red, large, very even in size and of excellent quality. Plants perfectly hardy, vigorous and very productive. An excellent variety either for home use or for market. Doz. 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

Warfield (No. 2) (P)—This we consider one of the very best varieties. The berries are uniformly good size, firm and of excellent quality. Their great beauty lies in their color, which is a dark, glossy red. Although it is early the vines keep on bearing all through the season. Vines vigorous and very productive. Doz. 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

Burt—On our grounds the Burt yielded an immense crop. It is a very *late* variety; berries large, firm, round, and of good quality; color dark red. Plant vigorous and perfectly hardy; an excellent variety for fertilizing pistillate varieties. Doz. 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

Wilson—New candidates by the hundred have come and gone, but the Wilson holds its own. It is enormously productive; berries large, deep crimson, firm and when well grown on dry soil and thoroughly ripe, of high quality. For canning there is no Strawberry equal to it. Good strong plants. Doz. 25c., 50 45c., 100 75c.

Manchester (P)—One of the best *late* varieties. Fruit uniformly of large size, handsome, firm and of excellent quality. Plants are very vigorous and bear enormous crops. Doz. 25c., 50 50c., 100 85c.

Sharpless—A remarkably large and handsome berry; color light red, with a bright, shining surface; flesh firm, sweet and of fine flavor. A vigorous grower and productive. Doz. 25c., 50 50c., 100 85c.

RASPBERRIES.

Set out in rows four or five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Spread out the roots horizontally, and, especially in the case of *black* Raspberries, do not set them too deep. Two or three inches of fine soil, pressed down firm with the foot, is all that is needed. By putting two plants in a hill you have a double chance of avoiding missing hills or gaps.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY

CUTHBERT, or Queen of the Market—With us the most satisfactory variety is the Cuthbert. It is a remarkably vigorous grower, very hardy and enormously productive. Berries extra large, sometimes three inches in circumference; remarkably firm and of excellent quality, conical in shape, of a rich crimson color, and, taking it all in all, it will be probably some time before we get a better Raspberry. The Cuthbert Raspberry, if well taken care of, is a good paying crop; in fact, one of the most profitable of all the small fruits. Price, prepaid by mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 25c., doz. 35c., 50 85c., 100 \$1.50.

MARLBORO—One of the largest and best *early* Raspberries; hardy and productive. The berries are bright scarlet and very attractive; quality good. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 25c., doz. 40c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.

Shaffer's Colossal—Supposed to be a cross between a Black Cap and a Red Raspberry. The plant has the habit of the Black Cap varieties, being propagated by layers, while the fruit has the size and general characteristics of the red varieties. The berries are very large, soft, juicy and fine flavored. Color very dark red; plant perfectly hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. An excellent variety for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 25c., doz. 45c., 50 \$1.20, 100 \$2.00.

BLACK RASPBERRIES, or BLACK CAPS.

PALMER—This is a new Black Cap of great promise. The plants are vigorous and very productive, more so, it is claimed, than any other variety. The fruit is of good size and quality, and ripens early. Probably the best *early* variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 30c., doz. 50c., 50 \$1.75, 100 \$3.00.

GREGG—With us the largest and best of all varieties of Black Raspberries is the Gregg. Hardy, a remarkably vigorous grower, immensely productive and of unsurpassed quality. A great favorite with the evaporating establishments. Highly profitable for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 25c., doz. 35c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.



GREGG BLACK RASPBERRIES.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—A standard variety; hardy; immensely productive; fruit of the highest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 25c., doz. 35c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.

OHIO—One of the best *early* varieties; remarkably productive, with fruit as large as Mammoth Cluster and nearly as large as the Gregg. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 25c., doz. 35c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows.

ERIE—This variety has become very popular. The berries are of the largest size and the quality is excellent. The plants are very hardy and productive and produce berries of very even size, there being very few small ones. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 40c., doz. 75c., 50 \$2.75, 100 \$4.50.

KITTATINNY—This is one of the best varieties; canes very vigorous, entirely hardy and exceedingly productive. Fruit of the largest size, specimens measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; firm, sweet, rich flavor, juicy and of the highest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 30c., doz. 50c., 50 \$1.25, 100 \$2.00.

LAWTON—A well-known variety; canes not as hardy as the Kittatinny. Fruit large, and when ripe, sweet, juicy, and of the highest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 30c., doz. 50c., 50 \$1.25, 100 \$2.00.

WILSON'S EARLY—One of the earliest blackberries, but the canes are too tender to stand our winters without protection. South of Philadelphia it is the best and most profitable of all blackberries. Fruit very large. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 35c., doz. 60c., 25 \$1.00, 50 \$1.50, 100 \$2.50.

SNYDER—A very hardy blackberry, standing our most severe winters without protection. Berries rather small, but ripen early and are sweet, juicy and good flavored. One of the very best varieties for the North. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 30c., doz. 50c., 25 75c., 50 \$1.25, 100 \$2.00.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY A trailing blackberry; ripens a week to ten days earlier than other blackberries. Fruit very large, soft, juicy and of fine flavor. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. The fruit is perhaps too soft for market, but fine for home use. 10c. each, doz. \$1.00, 25 \$1.75, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$5.50.

CURRENTS.

A MONEY MAKING CROP.

The Currant is very easily grown and adapts itself to any kind of soil, but at the same time no plant responds more quickly and generously to high cultivation. Our bushes are planted in rows six feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. In our experience there is no other small fruit that will pay as well as currants when well taken care of. We have three acres in bearing which bring us in nearly \$800 a year, or a net profit, after deducting expenses, of nearly **\$200 per acre**. The variety we have is "**Harris' Red Jelly**."

To destroy the caterpillars or "Currant Worms," dust hellebore powder on the leaves the moment any of the worms appear. Wait a few days and if any of the worms are found repeat the dressing.

More Currants are needed for making jelly than for all other purposes combined. For this purpose there is



FAY'S PROLIFIC.

nothing to be gained by growing the large varieties, such as Cherry or Fay. What you gain in size you lose in productiveness. And the canning establishments, and any one who has had experience in making jelly, will pay no more per pound for Cherry Currants than for Red Dutch. Grocers and other dealers in fruit, however, usually pay about a cent per pound more for large Cherry Currants than for the smaller varieties. Whatever variety you plant there is much to be gained in every direction by growing large fruit. Of the same variety a bunch from a well cultivated, highly manured and properly pruned Currant bush will weigh at least twice as much as a bunch

from a neglected bush growing in grass and weeds. It is as much work to pick the small bunch as the large one, and the buyers will pay more per pound for the large one.

HARRIS' RED JELLY—We have grown this variety for many years. We obtained it originally from the late H. E. Hooker. When it came into bearing we asked him what variety it was, but he did not know. This is all we know about it. It is certainly a good variety. The currants are of good size and the bunches are long. The bush is a very vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. There is no more profitable crop than these currants when well grown. We have some remarkably fine plants which we offer at the following low prices: One-year old plants 10c. each, ½ doz. 40c., doz. 70c. For 2 year old plants, by express or freight, see page 66.

Red Dutch—This is the standard variety. Larger than the common Red Currant and not so acid. It is immensely productive, and if the bushes receive good cultivation and plenty of manure the bunches are long and well filled out and the fruit of good size, good color and high quality. 10c. each, ½ doz. 40c., doz. 70c.

Victoria—Closely resembles the Red Dutch, but later and on rich land a little larger. Bush somewhat spreading; shoots unusually strong. A productive and profitable variety. Good plants 10c. each, ½ doz. 45c., doz. 75c.

Cherry—The largest and most popular currant. Bushes not as hardy as Red Dutch. Needs the best of soil and culture. When it does well, the most profitable of all varieties of currants. Good plants 10c. each, ½ doz. 45c., doz. 75c.

White Grape—Fruit white; bunches not as long as Red Dutch, but the fruit is of good size, remarkably handsome and of the highest quality. Best variety for the table. It also makes beautiful and delicately flavored jelly. Good plants 10c. each, ½ doz. 45c., doz. 75c.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This is a much talked of and highly praised variety. Fruit about the size of the Cherry Currant, but with larger bunches. 1 year old plants 20c. each, ½ doz. 80c., doz. \$1.50.

Black Naples—The best variety of Black Currants. A vigorous grower; fruit very large, sometimes nearly ¾ inch in diameter. There is quite a demand for Black Currants, and their cultivation is highly profitable. They are not attacked by the currant worm. Good plants 10c. each, ½ doz. 45c., doz. 75c.

GOOSEBERRIES.

To succeed in growing the large English varieties of Gooseberries we must give them plenty of room—say four feet apart each way. Select a deep, rich, well drained soil. In addition to rich land give the bushes a liberal dressing of hen manure, or two tablespoonfuls each of superphosphate, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda to each bush early in the Spring. The difficulty in raising the large English varieties of Gooseberries has been that they mildew; but now, since the discovery that mildew can be killed by spraying with fungicides, there is no longer any reason why we should not raise this delicious and useful fruit in perfection.

THREE BEST ENGLISH VARIETIES.

Crown Bob—A Red Gooseberry, especially valued for making jam. Fruit oval and of large size—1¼ inches long—and of the highest quality. Large plants. Prepaid by mail, 30c. each, ½ doz. \$1.50, doz. \$2.75.

Industry—A very large red variety of the highest quality. Good large plants 35c. each, ½ doz. \$1.75, doz. \$3.00.

Whitesmith—The standard English Green Gooseberry. Usually picked when green for making pies. When ripe it is very sweet and of delicious flavor. Fruit an inch in length. Good plants 30c. each, ½ doz. \$1.50, doz. \$2.75.



CROWN BOB GOOSEBERRY.

THREE BEST AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing—The largest and best of the American varieties. Fruit large and of excellent quality. Bush a vigorous grower and seldom affected by mildew. Good plants by mail, 15c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 75c., doz. \$1.25, 2 doz. \$2.00.

Smith's Seedling—With good cultivation a vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, and of superior quality. Good plants 15c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 75c., doz. \$1.25, 2 doz. \$2.00.

Houghton—The standard variety. Enormously productive. Free from mildew. Fruit medium size, pale red, sweet and good. No garden should be without it. Good plants 10c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 50c., doz. 90c., 2 doz. \$1.60.

GRAPE VINES.

Everyone who has any land at all should set out a few Grape Vines. After the vines are once started they last for a great many years, and it is little trouble to take care of them. We have had large crops from a vine which runs wild over an apple tree.

Send for a few vines. They will come postpaid by mail. Set them out, and in a few years you will be enjoying their delicious fruit.

At the following prices we will send good **two-year-old** vines, prepaid by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada.

Recollect, the vines we offer are not small one-year-olds, such as are usually sent by mail, but good **two-year-old** vines that will grow and give good satisfaction.

Delaware—Light red; one of the most delicious and high flavored grapes. No one should be without it. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.00.

Worden—A magnificent and delicious grape, very similar to Concord, but earlier and larger and equally hardy and prolific, and of far better quality. It is so rich and full of juice that, in shipping, the thin skin some-

times cracks. This is its only fault. For home use it is perfect. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.25.

Concord—Black; the best known and most popular of all grapes; early, hardy, a vigorous grower and enormously productive. Fruit very large, handsome and of good quality; does well in nearly all sections. 20c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.00, doz. \$1.75.

Salem—Red; a superb grape; one of the best of Rogers' seedlings; large and of the very best quality; vines hardy, vigorous and productive; medium early. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.00.

Brighton—Red; a magnificent grape; large, handsome, and nearly, if not quite, equal in flavor to the Delaware, and far larger. Vines vigorous and hardy and very productive. We can confidently recommend it. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.00.

Moore's Early—Black. Of all the early grapes this is the largest and best; vines hardy and productive. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.25.

Niagara—White. One of the best known and most popular of white grapes; large, compact bunch; berry round, large and uniform; sweet, juicy, and when fully ripe of delicious flavor; vines hardy and immensely productive. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.25.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—White; new; the best and most promising of all varieties of white grapes. It is a fine native grape—a cross between Concord and Iona. In size it is as large as Concord, with compact, handsome bunches, and the quality is superb. They are far superior to any other white grape we have ever tasted. Good two-year-old vines, prepaid by mail, 60c. each; one-year-old vines, 35c. each.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis are by far the most beautiful of all climbers. They should be planted so as to run over a porch or side of a house or any trellis work. They grow very rapidly and flower profusely through the summer and fall, the vines being one mass of bloom almost their entire length, presenting a most beautiful sight. The plants are *perfectly hardy* and will grow in any good soil.

Clematis Jackmanni—The finest variety; very large flowers of a beautiful violet purple color, produced in the greatest profusion. Large, strong plants, prepaid by mail, \$1.00 each. Good plants 75c. each.

Imperatrice—The finest white Clematis, flowers large and produced in the greatest abundance. Large plants \$1.00.

BOSTON IVY.**Ampelopsis Veitchii.**

The best vine for covering the sides of houses or buildings. It will cling to a smooth brick wall without any wires or fastenings. The leaves overlap each other, thus forming a dense mass which completely covers the wall. The leaves are small and bright green in the summer, but change to a vivid scarlet in the fall, and hang on very late. Perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. Strong plants, prepaid by mail, 30c. each, four plants \$1.00.

NEW IMPROVED DIBBLE.

These new Dibbles are made of cast steel and are highly polished. They are 10 inches long and weigh less than a pound. We use them on our own farm and find them very much superior to any other Dibble for setting out Cabbage, Celery and other plants. Where the ground is at all hard a man with one of these sharp bright Dibbles could set out twice as many plants in a day than he could with one of the old fashioned wooden ones. Price, 35 cents each, 3 for \$1.00; by mail, 52 cents each.

→* R.O.S.E.S. *←

In selecting a bed for Roses do not choose a site shaded by trees or buildings as the Rose loves sunshine and plenty of air. The best soil for roses is a well-drained, clayey loam, but any soil will do if thoroughly enriched with well-rotted barn-yard manure or bone dust or superphosphate, and a top-dressing of four or five pounds of nitrate of soda to the square rod is sown broadcast early each Spring.

In preparing the bed dig it carefully to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches and work in well-rotted manure and five or six pounds of superphosphate to the square rod. After the Roses are planted an occasional application of weak manure water or a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda to a pail of water will greatly stimulate their growth and increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers.

Roses by Mail or Express, Charges Prepaid.

The Roses usually sent by mail are young plants grown in small pots. Now that the postage is reduced, however, large dormant plants can be sent by mail. We particularly recommend them to our customers. Our young plants from two and one-half inch pots are far superior to the cheap plants usually offered by mail.

A BIG BAKER'S DOZEN OF HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

"What are the best dozen varieties of Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses?" is a question often asked. The following fourteen varieties, or a big "baker's dozen," are unsurpassed. We will send of STRONG, DORMANT PLANTS, one each of these fourteen varieties, prepaid by mail or express, for \$4.00; or two each for \$7.50 or three of each for \$10. For price of separate varieties see below.

Anne de Diesbach—A vigorous grower; bright carmine, an exquisite color; flowers very large, fragrant and well shaped.

Barronne Prevost—Bright rose color; a very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full and fragrant; perfectly hardy.

Belle of Normandy—Silvery rose color; very large and full. A beautiful Rose.

Baron Maynard—Pure white; blossoms all summer. Flowers medium size; very graceful.

Coquette des Alpes—White, tinged with pink, similar to Baron Maynard, but the flowers are a little larger.

Climbing Jules Margotten—Bright rose color; very strong grower.

General Jacqueminot—Flowers brilliant crimson, large and very fragrant; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. On the whole the very best and most popular Red Rose.

General Washington—Vivid crimson; large and very double. When well grown, one of the most beautiful Roses.

La Reine—A beautiful pink Rose; flowers very large and double.

Comtesse de Serenye—A beautiful flesh-colored Rose; very double.

Magna Charta—A fine large Rose of an exquisite shade of pink; very fragrant.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET—A new Rose of great beauty. Color silvery pink. The flowers are large and full with curled petals.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest of all red Roses; petals have a beautiful velvety texture; very fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON—Dark rose color; flowers enormous in size, of fine form and very double. One of the finest of the perfectly hardy, vigorous growing Roses.

PRICE OF THE ABOVE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Young plants, prepaid by mail or express, from 2½-inch pots, 20c. each, ½ doz. \$1.00, doz. \$1.85.

Large, strong, dormant plants, prepaid by mail or express, 40c. each, ½ doz. \$2.00, doz. \$3.75.

We would particularly recommend our customers to order not less than a half a dozen young plants. Single plants cannot be packed as securely as a half a dozen or more in the same bundle.

We particularly recommend our dormant plants. They can be safely sent by mail or express and will bloom freely the first season. They do not require so much care as green plants, which should be shaded and watered until they get a good start.

Young green plants, from pots, should not be set out until the weather is warm, so we do not commence to send them out until the latter part of April.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT ROSE.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

OF OUR OWN SELECTION

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

If the selection is left to us we will send good, strong, DORMANT PLANTS of the above Hybrid Perpetual Roses,

of the VERY BEST varieties, prepaid by mail, for 35c. each, ½ doz. \$1.67, doz. \$2.80.

Young Plants, 2½ inch pots, ½ doz. 85c., doz. \$1.50, 2 doz. \$2.50, or any greater quantity at 10 cents each, prepaid by mail or express.

HYBRID TEA ROSES. HALF HARDY.

These Roses require some protection in winter, but they are constant bloomers and will well repay the little extra care.

La France (Hybrid Tea)—Beautiful silvery pink; the most fragrant of all the Roses. Plants from five-inch pots, by mail, 40c. each, doz. \$4.00. Plants from 2½ inch pots 25c. each, ½ doz. \$1.20, doz. \$2.00.



AMERICAN BEAUTY.

American Beauty—A very large and vigorous growing Rose; the flowers dark rose color and very fragrant; especially fine in greenhouses. Young plants 25c. each, ½ doz. \$1.25. Large plants 40c. each.

THREE BEST MOSS ROSES.

These charming Roses are perfectly hardy, and no garden should be without them. The following are the three best varieties:

Perpetual White—Pure white, a good bloomer; very fine as a bud.

Salet—Pale rose, a good bloomer; the best of its color.

Princess Adelaide—Rose color; blooms in clusters; one of the very best.

Price of Moss Roses, prepaid by mail, strong two-year-old plants from open ground 50c. each, ½ doz. \$2.50, doz. \$4.00. We will send one of each of the above three varieties of Moss Roses for \$1.35.

CLIMBING ROSES.

No country or suburban home should be without Climbing Roses. The following varieties are perfectly hardy, of rapid, vigorous growth, and profuse bloomers.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white; very handsome and every way desirable.

Gem of the Prairie—Bright red, blotched with white; quite double; a free bloomer and a first-class climber.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright pink; the most rapid grower of any of the climbers.

Price of strong dormant plants, prepaid by mail, 40c. each, ½ doz. \$2.00, doz. \$3.75. One of each of the three varieties \$1.10, two of each \$2.00. Young plants from 2½ inch pots 20c. each, ½ doz. \$1.00, doz. \$1.85. Two of each variety \$1.00, three of each variety \$1.40.

MONTHLY ROSES.

Tea, Bourbon and Noisette.

In this class are found some of the most beautiful Roses. They must be thoroughly protected in winter, as a



NIPHETOS.

few degrees of frost is fatal. When they are given the requisite care they are the most satisfactory Roses grown, as they will blossom from the beginning to the end of Summer without intermission. In addition to plenty of manure they should have a liberal dressing of nitrate of soda and superphosphate, say a tablespoonful of each scattered all over the ground for not less than a foot around each plant. The Roses blossom as they grow and need an abundant supply of available plant food.

THE BEST NINE VARIETIES OF MONTHLY ROSES.

Catherine Mermet (Tea)—Very delicate pink. The most beautiful Rose of its color; large, globular and very fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburgh (Hybrid Tea)—Rich crimson; especially handsome as a bud. A free bloomer.

Cloire de Dijon (Tea)—Cream color, shading to pink; very large and handsome.

Hermosa (Bourbon)—Beautiful pale rose color; double, fine form and profuse bloomer.

Niphetos—Pure white, with a slight tinge of pink in the center. The buds are long and exquisitely beautiful. A constant bloomer and a vigorous grower. (*See cut.*)

Perle des Jardins (Tea)—Similar to Marechal Neil; not quite so large but blooms more freely.

William Francis Bennett (Hybrid Tea)—Beautiful bright crimson in color, resembling General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Pale blush or flesh color. A beautiful rose of large size and fine form.

Marechal Nell (Noisette)—A wonderfully beautiful Rose of immense size; color clear golden yellow; very fragrant. The best Rose of its color.

Papa Qontier—Very fine for out-door culture. One side of the petals is rose shaded with yellow, while the other side is bright crimson. Flowers large, semi-double and fragrant. A vigorous grower.

PRICE, Prepaid by Mail or Express—**STRONG PLANTS** of any of the above varieties, that will bloom soon after setting out, 40c. each, ½ doz. \$2.00, doz. \$3.50. Young plants 20c. each, ½ doz. \$1.00, doz. \$1.85.

POLYANTHA ROSE.

LITTLE WHITE PET.

The Polyantha Roses are a new class for bedding purposes, as they produce a great mass of bloom. They are of dwarf habit and the flowers are produced in numerous clusters, each flower being one inch to one and one half inches in diameter. The clusters have flowers galore. With a slight protection the plants are hardy in this latitude. The best variety is the Little White Pet. We have a good supply of fine plants.

Little White Pet—Very light pink, almost white. Flowers double and very beautiful. Blooms in the greatest pro-



POLYANTHA ROSE—LITTLE WHITE PET.

fusion. Large, strong plants 40c. each, ½ doz. \$2.00, doz. \$3.50. Young plants 20c. each, ½ doz. \$1.00, doz. \$1.75.

TUBEROSES.

The Tuberose is one of our most beautiful Summer-flowering bulbs. The flowers are borne on long spikes, and are very sweet scented. A single plant will fill a room with its delicious fragrance.

Start the bulbs in March or April in pots or boxes in the house, and set out the plants as soon as the weather becomes warm; or set out the bulbs as soon as the soil is warm and dry in the open ground. If you have good, strong bulbs, such as those we send, there is no difficulty in growing them.

Double Pearl Tuberose—The best variety, grows about 20 inches high, flowers large and double and borne in great abundance. Most deliciously fragrant. We have an extra fine lot of bulbs, and will send them prepaid by mail, at the following low rates: 8c. each, 4 for 25c., doz. 60c., 50 \$2.25. By express, not prepaid, 25 \$1.00, 50 \$1.75, 100 \$3.00, 200 \$5.00.



DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSE.

DRIED AND SIFTED MOSS.

In growing plants in boxes in the house or hot-bed, we should hardly know how to get along without dried, sifted Sphagnum Moss. It is excellent to mix with the soil in order to lighten it and render it capable of holding more water, and it is invaluable for covering small seeds and for a mulch. We will send the moss dried, sifted and ready for use, prepaid by mail to any address in the United States or Canada at the following low rates: 2 qts. 15c., 4 qts. 25c., pk. 40c., ½ bush. 75c. By express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF PLANTS . . .

At the prices given below we pack the plants and deliver them to Express Company or Freight Depot without extra charge, but we do not pay the Express or Freight charges.

STRAWBERRIES.

	50	100	500	1000
Van Deman	\$ 2 50	\$ 4 50	\$.....	\$.....
Parker Earle	85	1 50	6 00	10 00
Eureka P.	50	80	3 25	6 00
Burt	40	75	3 00	5 00
Warfield (No. 2) P.	40	75	3 00	5 00
Bubach (No. 5) P.	40	75	3 00	5 00
Haverland, P.	45	80	3 25	6 00
Crescent, P.	30	50	2 25	4 00
Wilson	30	50	2 25	4 00
Manchester, P.	35	60	3 00	5 00
Sharpless	35	60	2 75	5 00

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert (Red)	60	1 20	4 75	9 00
Marlboro (Red)	75	1 25	5 25	10 00
Shaffer's Colossal (Dark red)	85	1 50	6 75	12 00
Gregg (Black)	75	1 25	4 75	9 00
Palmer (Black)	1 30	2 25	10 00	18 00
Mammoth Cluster (Black)	80	1 35	5 25	10 00
Ohio (Black)	80	1 35	5 25	10 00

BLACKBERRIES.

ERIE	2 25	4 00		
Kittatiny	85	1 50	6 50	12 00
Lawton	85	1 50	6 50	12 00
Wilson's Early	1 10	2 00	8 00	15 00
Snyder	85	1 50	6 50	12 00
Lucretia Dewberry	2 75	5 00		

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Doz.	100
Crown Bob	\$ 2 25	\$.....
Industry	2 75	11 11

GOOSEBERRIES—Continued.

	Doz.	100
Whitesmith	2 25	....
Downing	1 00	7 00
Smith's Seedling	1 00	7 00
Houghton	70	5 00

CURRENTS.

Harris' Red Jelly, 1-year-old plants	45	3 25
Harris' Red Jelly, 2-year-old plants	75	4 50
Red Dutch	45	3 25
Victoria	50	3 50
Cherry	50	3 50
White Grape	50	3 50
Fay's Prolific	1 25	10 00
Black Naples	50	3 50

GRAPES, Two-year-old Vines.

Delaware	1 80	10 00
Brighton	1 80	12 00
Salem	1 80	12 00
Concord	1 25	8 00
Worden	2 00	12 00
Moore's Early	2 00	12 00
Niagara	2 00	12 00
Moore's Diamond, 2 years old, 55c. each; Moore's Diamond, 1 year old, 30c. each.		

ROSES—Large, Strong, Dormant Plants.

	Doz.
Hybrid Perpetual , of varieties named in this Catalogue.....	\$ 3 25
Our selection of varieties , each labeled.....	2 50
Climbing Roses	3 25

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND CELERY PLANTS.

We grow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Plants by the acre, and sell them at the very lowest prices. They are strong, stocky, out-door, not hot-bed plants, of the choicest and best varieties.

The Cabbage and Cauliflower plants will be ready to dig about the last of May, and from that time we aim to have a constant supply till the end of the season.

We box the plants and deliver at the Express office without extra charge.

Cabbage Plants—Embracing some of the best varieties mentioned in this catalogue. Price, by express, not prepaid, 500 plants \$1.50, 1,000 plants \$2.50, 3,000 plants \$6.00, 5,000 plants \$8.00, 10,000 plants \$15.00. By mail, prepaid, 50 plants 25c., 100 plants 40c., 200 plants 75c.

Cauliflower Plants—The best varieties. Price, by express, not prepaid, 500 plants \$2.00, 1,000 plants \$3.00, 2,000 plants \$5.00, 5,000 plants \$10.00. By mail, prepaid, 50 plants 30c., 100 plants 50c., 200 plants 85c.

Genuine Erfurt Earliest Dwarf and Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower, 150 plants \$1.00, 500 plants \$2.50, 1,000 plants \$4.50. By mail, prepaid, 50 plants 50c., 100 plants 80c., 200 plants \$1.50.

Celery Plants—We make a specialty of Celery Plants. We have had great success growing them. The plants will be ready the last of June, and at all times afterwards till the middle of August. We grow all the varieties quoted in this catalogue. Price, by express, not prepaid, 250 plants \$1.00, 500 plants \$1.50, 1,000 plants \$2.50, 3,000 plants \$6.00.

Celery Plants by Mail, prepaid, 100 plants 50c., 250 plants \$1.00, and any greater quantity, 40c. per 100.

Any one wishing plants in large quantities will confer a favor by writing us for quotations, stating varieties and quantities desired.

TOMATO PLANTS.

Tomato Plants by Mail, prepaid, good, strong transplanted plants, of any of the following new and superior varieties: Early Ruby, Ignotum, Dwarf Champion, Potomac, Livingston's Beauty, New Peach, and Paragon. Doz. 3c., twenty-five 50c. By EXPRESS, not prepaid, 50 plants 60c., 100 plants \$1.00. With our system of packing the plants can go on any direct route 1,000 or 1,500 miles with perfect safety.

FERTILIZERS,

Nitrate of Soda, Superphosphate, Muriate of Potash, Etc.

Nearly everyone, we think, who will receive this Catalogue has already received a copy of Mr. S. M. Harris' little pamphlet called "*Food for Plants*," which treats the subject of the intelligent use of fertilizing materials more fully than we can possibly do here. If there are any who have not received a copy of this pamphlet they will do us a favor by dropping us a card and asking for it. In this pamphlet, we think the fact is clearly brought out that farmers and gardeners are paying very much more for mixed fertilizers "or phosphates," as they are commonly called, than they are really worth. It is shown that the same amount of actual plant-food contained in many fertilizers, or "phosphates," costing \$35.00 per ton, could be bought in the form of Nitrate of Soda, Superphosphate, Muriate of Potash, etc., for from \$8 to \$15 less, and at the same time the plant-food would be in a better and more soluble form.

In order to enable our customers to obtain fertilizing materials, such as Nitrate of Soda, Superphosphate, etc., at wholesale market rates we have made arrangements with the largest importers of Nitrate in New York to fill all orders sent through us at lowest market rates. We have also made arrangements by which we are able to furnish Superphosphate, Bone Meal, Muriate Potash, etc., at wholesale rates.

Bone Meal and Superphosphate.

The question as to which of these materials, Bone Meal or Superphosphate, is the most economical to use is often asked. This depends so much upon the nature of the crop and other circumstances that it is impossible to give an answer that will apply to all cases.

The most important difference between Superphosphate and ground bone is that in the former the Superphosphate proper, about a quarter of its bulk, is soluble in water and is, therefore, easily and quickly taken up by the plants, while the bone is not soluble in water, but being acted upon by the acids in the soil and in the roots of plants the phosphoric acid in the form of phosphate of lime, becomes gradually available and is absorbed by the plants.

The question will naturally be asked: Why not, then, use the Superphosphate, since it is more quickly available and costs less per ton? It should be taken into consideration, however, that Superphosphate only contains 14 per cent. of phosphoric acid, while pure Bone Meal contains over 27 per cent.

By comparing the prices of these two materials it will be seen that the bone, at the price we are able to offer it, will furnish phosphoric acid considerably cheaper than Superphosphate will, and the difference becomes more apparent when the cost of freight is added.

It is plain, therefore, that *in the end* you get more for your money in bone than in Superphosphate; but in order to furnish the plants with enough available phosphoric acid the first season as much or more bone has to be applied as Superphosphate, which would make the first cost of fertilizing a certain crop considerably more, but the subsequent crop would receive the benefit of the extra phosphoric acid contained in the bone.

We think there is no doubt that at the present relative prices of Superphosphate and Bone Meal the latter is the more economical to use on such crops as small fruits, fruit trees, permanent pastures, lawns, etc., and in many cases on potatoes, grain and similar crops.

Fertilizers for Garden Crops.

From our own experiment and that of others we recommend the use of the following fertilizers for the crops mentioned:

For Onions, apply broadcast before the seed is sown a mixture composed of 100 lbs. Superphosphate, 50 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, and 20 lbs. Muriate of Potash at the rate of 750 lbs per acre, or a good handful to each square yard. Work this in before sowing the seed. After the onions are up and have been weeded give them a dressing of 200 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre sown broadcast.

It is always desirable to use a little stable manure in addition to the fertilizers to lighten up the soil.

For Beets, Mangels, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Radishes, Ruta Bagas, etc., apply the same fertilizers as recommended for onions and in the same way.

IMPERIAL · PEKIN · DUCKS.

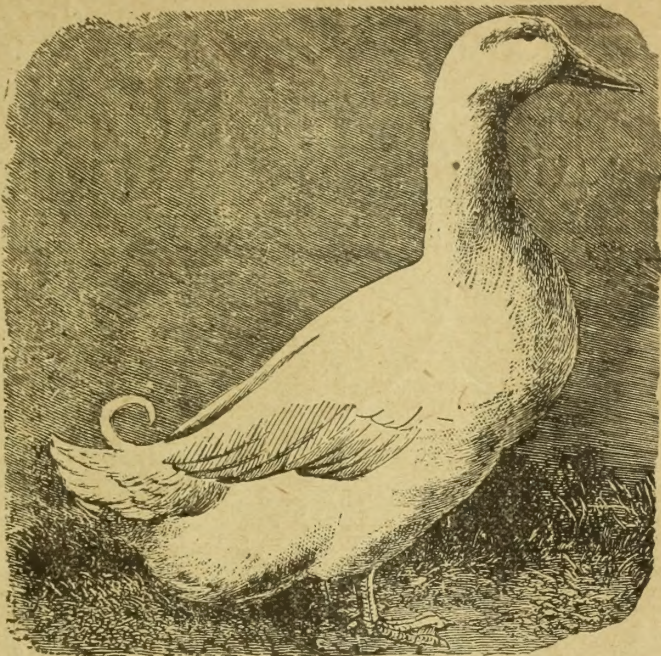
THE BEST BREED OF DUCKS IN THE WORLD.

We have a large flock of pure bred Imperial Pekin Ducks of Rankin's celebrated strain. They are good and early layers. Eggs large and fertile and the young ducks strong and healthy. They are handsome ducks, being pure white with bright yellow legs and bill.

The Pekin ducks do not require a pond of water, but do well when they have only enough water to drink. They mature very rapidly, being ready for market when ten weeks old, at which age they often weigh from 4 to 5 lbs., dressed, and attain a much heavier weight when older. They are often mistaken for geese by people visiting our farm. If you have Pekin ducks or grade or common ducks that you want to improve get a new Moreton Farm Pekin drake. A change of blood is very desirable. Our ducks took the first prize at the Western N. Y. Fair, both in 1892 and 1893.

Pekin ducks lay very early—earlier, we think, than any other breed of ducks. We need not say that this is a great advantage in every respect. Early ducks are scarce and command a high price in market. Do not put off ordering ducks till spring. You should get them now. They will do better and lay earlier. We ship only EARLY HATCHED ducks that are large, vigorous and well-developed. We box and deliver them to express company at the following prices:

Drake, - - - - -	\$2.25
Drake and Duck, - - - - -	4.00
Drake and two Ducks, - - - - -	5.50
Drake and three Ducks, - - - - -	6.75



PEKIN DRAKE.

EGGS.—Since our ducks are not confined, but have free range, their eggs are not only fertile, but the ducklings are far stronger and more vigorous than if from yarded birds. Eggs, carefully packed, one sitting, 10 eggs, \$1.00; two sittings \$1.85; 50 eggs \$3.25; 100 eggs \$5.50; in quantities of 200 or over \$5.00 per 100. Orders entered and filled in rotation.

We sent two sittings of eggs to Montana last spring and received the following report of them:

Heron, Montana.

Dear sirs: The eggs arrived in good order and every egg was good, and I got as many ducks as there were eggs, which was more than I expected, as I had to keep the eggs over one week before setting them. Yours resp., Ed Clark.

“PLANET JR.” TOOLS.

Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



The Drill is the same as the Planet Jr., No. 2, except that it holds only one quart, which is, in the majority of cases, all that is needed.

After you have finished sowing, the machine is easily converted into a hand cultivator. It is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth and a garden plow. **As a rake** it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting and also for delicate after-cultivation of the crop, and for covering the seeds, etc. **As a hoe** it works safely and closely both sides of the row at once when plants are small; between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. **As a plow** it opens furrows, covers them hills, plows to and from, etc. **As a Cultivator** it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered and polished steel. Retail prices \$12. **Our price, boxed, including all attachments, \$9.50.**

The “Planet Jr.,” Garden Seed Drill No. 2.

We use this Drill in our own garden and prefer it to all others. It sows all kinds of seeds very evenly, not excepting parsnip and salsify, which are very difficult seeds to sow. The Drill can be easily and quickly regulated to sow at any thickness or depth. Holds 2 quarts. It makes its own row, drops the seed and covers it, and marks out the next row all at one passage. **Price, complete, boxed and delivered at freight or express office, \$7.25.**

NEW HILL DROPPING GARDEN SEED DRILL.

Will Drop Seed in Hills or Continuous Rows.

This is the best and most complete Drill we have ever used. It not only drops seed in hills at any desired distance apart, but it sows all kinds of seeds in rows with remarkable evenness, having a *force feed* that sows the last few seeds as evenly as when the hopper is full. Another great improvement is a rod attached to the handle, which, when pulled up, shuts off the flow of seed, which can be started again instantly by pressing down the rod. This Drill has many other improvements which we have not space to describe. Manufacturer's price \$12.00; our price with all improvements, \$9.50. **This Drill with fertilizer attachment, \$14.50.**

All other “Planet Jr.” Tools at lowest rates.



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No. 2.